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VOL. XI NO. 282. BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA	..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	..		8,082
29th ,,	DONGOLA	..	MONGOLIA *	16,335
5th Jan.	MANTUA §	..		10,932
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,499
19th ,,	PLASSY	..		7,952
26th ,,	DONGOLA	..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	..		3,027
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	..		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA	..		10,932
8th ,,	MOREA x	..		10,951
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	..	MOOLTAN ‡	16,335
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,499
5th April	MALDERA x	..		10,939
9th ,,	DEVASHA	..	Extra Steamer	8,192
12th ,,	MALWA	..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	..		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	..	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA	..		10,932
17th ,,	DONGOLA	..	MONGOLIA *	16,335
24th ,,	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	..	NARKUNDA *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer		Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	..	8,123
7th March	MANDALA	..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	..	8,800
4th April	MANELA	..	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	..	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	..	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

13th Dec.	SICILIA*	..	6,813
15th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1st Dec.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'sur 9-30 a. m.
3rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
6th ,,	BANKURA ..	Bussreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Bussreh via K'chi
12th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East and South. Africa.

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Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
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INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated ...)
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Reserve Fund
Reserve Liability
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Sir J. ...
Deputy ...
Sir ...
F. H. ...
G. Bromley
Emile ...
Meyer
A. J. ...
Sir D. ...
Nassim ...
Ochs
INTERE... deposits for ... obtained ...
CURRE... Deposits ... to be ascertained ...
INTEREST ... accordance with the Rules in force from time to time.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ... and Credits granted on approved ... every description of Banking Business undertaken ... of British and Foreign ... usual terms.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $25,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $25,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
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59, Churchgate Street.
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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Deli	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Fatshan	New York	Vladivostock
Fengtai	Peking	Yiuchi
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum when the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
DEPOSITS received for varying terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres.
BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. WYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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In 12 Monthly Instalments.
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HUGHES ROAD BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
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SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahajanpur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
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FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

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(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

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Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE.

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in a such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

Will you please send one more bottle of pills named "Saved from the Grave" by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience on the following address.

Yours Sincerely,
R. N. RASHINKER,
c/o Messrs. Frank Bliss & Co., Simla.

DEAR SIR,

A few days ago I bought a full Box of your medicines worth Rs 7/- for a relative of mine. I am now glad to inform you that the patient is gradually improving. Finding such result I wish to purchase 4 Boxes of pills more for the friend. His is a similar case. Please send the medicine at once as the case is very urgent.

Yours,
R. P. BANNERJI, Esq, B. A
P. O. Bankura (Bengal)

DEAR SIR,

Kindly send me for my friend per V. P. P. 3 phials more of the pills you supplied us last time. Please do so by the next mail and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
KAPILDEO SAHAI, Pleader
Dist. Saran (Behar)

DEAR HAKIMJI,

Kindly send me three phials more as your medicine has done me a marvellous good.

Yours faithfully,
NADIR SHAH via Linoi
Distt. Surat (Bansda)

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
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MERCHANT TAILORS
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

MR. McLEAN'S EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of date you give a report of yesterday's proceedings of the Tariff Board before whom I appeared to give oral evidence. Some paras of your report give a wrong impression of what was said by me; and in its abridged form it omits many points touched upon during my examination which would give a very different impression of the views of the G. I. P. Railway from that conveyed by your summary.

2. The important points which have been misreported, or not perhaps understood by your reporter, are:—Firstly, that the G. I. P. Railway authorities while offering no comments on the academic point of Protection vs. Free Trade, felt it incumbent upon them as a body charged with the administration of a large business undertaking to resist any new proposals which would have the effect of increasing their working expenses. I pointed out that our calculations shewed that the additional increase of working expenses and the interest on the additional capital involved by a duty on all steel increased to 33 1/3 per cent. would make it necessary for the undertaking to earn 75 lakhs additional annually in gross earnings. This I pointed out represented 5 per cent on the present earnings, and that in passing this on to the consumer i.e. the general public using the Railways, an increase in rates and fares would be involved. In cross-examination by Mr. Ginwala I explained that the increase would not necessarily be a flat rate, and that where the Administration had reason to believe that an increase of rates would involve loss of market by any commodity, it would not, obviously, in its own interests apply that increase. On the other hand the rates commodities able to bear a greater impost would be increased by proportionately more than 5 per cent.

3. Again in para. 6 you refer to questions put by Mr. Rainy regarding the influence of a steel industry on railways during a war. I said that in a war of long duration the establishment of a steel industry in the country would, undoubtedly, be of great value to railways; but I added that in the recent war, whose effects in so far as the supply of steel was concerned, were felt for nearly 7 years, the position of railways was somewhat prejudiced by their having to supply Overseas Expeditions with railway equipment. I explained that railways generally had considerable reserves of materials for maintenance, and that in the event of a war of short duration, say a year, and presuming that Overseas requirements were not met from India, the results of India lacking a steel industry would not, in my opinion, be material.

4. Paras. 7 and 8 deal with the questions of surplus profits. I said that the G. I. P. Railway was not earning any surplus profits at the moment and that there was little prospect of any in future; but I said that in the event of the situation improving, an increased duty might have the effect of wiping out the possibility of such profits. I explained that the Government of India took 19/20ths of all surplus profits. The figure of 15 lakhs which you quote was a figure put by Mr. Ginwala as a hypothetical case and does not reflect the financial position of the G. I. P. Railway at the present moment.

5. In para. 9 I am represented as saying in a somewhat involved sentence that the railways are able to meet cost of rails in a shorter time than 40/50 years by a sinking fund. I said that we had no Sinking Fund, but the Government of India's system of keeping accounts required that complete or partial depreciation, i. e. replacements required either by equipment being worn out or by obsolescence, be met from Revenue as it fell due.

6. As to para 10 touching on the liability of the Company's Shareholders to pay a higher duty, I said that I was not qualified to give an opinion on the point of law but I thought in the event of legislative action prejudicing the financial position of Shareholders they would be entitled to consideration in equity.

7. Para. 11 deals with charges of extravagance on the G. I. P. Railway. Your report infers an admision on my part that such extravagance has been permitted. I made no admission of this nature; and although I asked Prof. Kale to state the source from which he had heard these charges, he was unable to do so. The position of the G. I P. Railway in regard to its coal supply and the physical contour of the country through which it passes added to an ill-balanced traffic in the Up and Down directions has made the G. I. P. Railway in the past, and will make it in the future, an expensive line to work; and I said that those who made charges of extravagance against the undertaking were not, in my opinion, well informed.

8. I trust you will be able to find space for this amplification of your report of yesterday's proceedings. It is, I am well aware, an exceedingly difficult matter for a reporter to follow and summarize a cross-examination lasting nearly 3 hours covering many different points, some highly technical, arising in rapid succession: and I, therefore, offer this amplification of your report.—Yours, etc.,

McLEAN.
Agent

November 29.
Agent's Office

WATCH

The waiting public is hereby informed that sufficient material for the publication of "The Eye opener" has been secured now and the said Pamphlet shall soon come out. It will also be illustrated with Interesting Photos.

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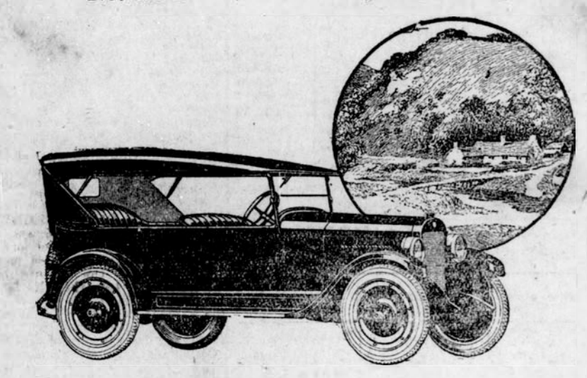

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WANTED—INDIAN NURSE, free from incumbrances, as an attendant on one Gentleman. Apply Box. No. 9873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9061

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOUNDER. Apply sharp to S. N. GUNDI, Sandhurst Road, West, from Terminus, Bombay.
A R9107

WANTED—CANVASSERS, male also female, to sell useful novelty articles on commission. Apply Box No. 9876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9109

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS and ACCOUNTS CLERK for a firm in Punjab. Apply stating experience to the MANAGER, Oriental Service Bureau, Delhi.
A R9077

YOGO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9000.

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A R9115

WANTED—Experienced STEAM CRANE DRIVERS for construction work in Poona District. Apply with full particulars to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Hydraulic Division, THE TATA POWER CO., LTD., P. O. Mulshi, Dist. Poona
A R9102

WANTED—An expert FITTER and ERECTOR for overhauling, lining and levelling the Spinning Machinery from Blow Room to Ring Frames of an up-country Mill. A thoroughly competent man only need apply with salary expected to Box No. 9861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 18183

WANTED—CLERKS for the Forest Department, Southern Circle, Bombay Presidency, starting pay Rs. 40 for qualified men, Rs. 70 for Graduates. Apply by letter with copies of certificates to The CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. C. DHARWAR.
A 18219

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500-30-800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to teach English. Apply stating age to:—SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 18218

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic MANAGER for Organising and Supervising the Nagpur Gorakshan Sabha work including village dairy press and office management. Salary Rs. 60—5—75 per mensem. B. A. G. with office experience will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned with testimonials before the 22nd of December, 1923. W. R. PURANIK, High Court Pleader, Secretary, Gorakshan Sabha, Nagpur. 15th November, 1923.
A R9088

WANTED—A SECRETARY and an ACCOUNTANT for a Company, shortly to be floated as a limited concern in the Punjab. Previous experience in the case of both and a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the Indian Companies Act in the case of the former most essential. Apply before 19th December, 1923 stating age, caste, and terms, etc., to Box No. 9860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9086

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A Bhatia gentleman age 24, seeks EMPLOYMENT, upcountry, overseas, anywhere. Will do anything. Experience import and export. Good salesman, correspondent, etc. Please apply Box No. 9875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9103

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED TO SUB LET—from December, one AIRY ROOM with electric light on Hornby Road, rent moderate. Apply Box No. 9889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R9119

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TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—One ROOM for Office use, in business centre, rent is very moderate. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, very comfortable, Girgaum Back Road, S. S. Mahimwalla's Bungalow. R9046

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C R9885

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C R9082

BUNGLOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road, Devlali. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R9069

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES, paved with separate entrances and shops newly built at Mazgaon Road. Rent moderate. Apply VELJI LUKHAMSI, Dana Bunder or at premises.
C R9122

TO LET—Blocks, Rooms, Shops and Godown at Mount Road, Mazgaon, "Allimahomed Mansion", with electric fitting, water tank and good sanitation. Rent reduced. Apply there at 8 to 10 a.m. (S. T.).
C R9110

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C R9121

BLOCKS of two rooms consisting of one living room and one kitchen, situate at Sopari Bang Road, Parel, plot No. 48 are to be let. Rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. Special Water taps for the 2nd and 3rd floor. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. NAROTAMDAS N. JHAVERI, 3rd Agiari Lane, Khara Kuva.
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TO LET—First floor in Ebrahim Manzil at 115, Napean Sea Road. Up-to-date airy flat of 5 Bed rooms with Baths, one Hall, one Dining Room, one kitchen, three Rooms for servants and Store. For rent and inspection apply HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, 165-67, Khoja Mohola.
C R9023

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FOR SALE—New BOILERS, 24 by 6½ by 150 and 20 by 6 by 150 lbs. M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Near Imperial Bank, Fort.
K R9104

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K 18182

FOR SALE.—MECHANIC, SHOP, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY and FOUNDRY TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing, Slotting, Shaping and other Machines are as good as new. Good proposition if whole lot is taken. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

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OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled. An absolute bargain. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 18153

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WANTED—All B Coms. to notify their present address for the new members' annual to Hon. Secretary, Sydenham College Graduates' Association, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R9074

A Very Rich Agarwala Family wants to adopt a Mangal Gotra Boy of about Fifteen Years' Age. The boy must be fair-looking, healthy, intelligent, receiving good education and of good character. Please write to Box No. 9871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", giving the above particulars and address.
P R9096

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WANTED—Rs. 30,000 mortgage on immoveable properties. See or write to SAKHARAM GHOGRE, Jail Road, South Dongri, Bombay No 3.
R R9081

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1888—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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L R9120

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PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEUCODERMA—See Dr. M. M. DARU, L.R.C.P. and Y. Present address:—Canalal Terraces, B-15, Grant Road.
R8990

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A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

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T R9091

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Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	100
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T 18042

FOR SALE—ALUMINIUM TABLOIDS MEDICINE CHEST by Burroughs Wellcome and Co., fitted with feather weight unbreakable phials, containing large assortment of Tabloids most commonly needed, as well as First-Aid Dressings, Minor Medical and Surgical appliances, etc., Price Rs. 250/- Most useful as a family medicine chest and indispensible for travellers and motorists. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Queen's Road, Bombay.
T R9075

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Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	195
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Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 12, Brief 240, 11, Brief	215
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EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"NEOCURO"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you
PRUPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO
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(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

USE Swadeshi best BOOT CREAMS Blac and Brown. INDUSTRIAL WORKS Beawar.
T R9087

THEROZ FUEL—We Can Show You Dozens Of Ways to use it. For Private Use, It Is A Boon. For Dealers It Is A Profitable Line. Apply S. EBRAHIM BROTHERS, Agents, 7, Sembudoss St., Madras.
T R9064

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of well-known make of 1 dining, 1 drawing, 1 office and 6 bed rooms with passage and verandah will be sold by Public Auction at Chowpati Sea Face, next to the Bandstand, on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), by GHANDY & CO. See advertisement.
T R9100

QUANTITIES of white foreign white mineral oil are imported to India for adulterating Cocoanut oil which in turn adulterates ghee. Be careful of your health. Buy COCOGEM only in sealed tins, guaranteed pure, by THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
Ti7

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IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly HEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES.
Director and Secretary.
Agents: The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR ST. FRANCIS XAVIER FEAST.

A SPECIAL STEAMER S. S. "TOOKARAM" will sail from here at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, 1st December, 1923, for passengers wishing to visit the shrine of St. Francis Xavier on 3rd December, 1923. The timings of the Special have been so arranged as to suit those who wish to leave Bombay after office hours.

V. R. MASUREKAR,
Manager,
for Receiver in Suit No. 1945
Bombay, 28th November, 1923.
C18206

FOR SALE.

OLD MILL MACHINERY.

7 Roller and 3 flat Cards.
2 Drawing, 2 Slubbing 3 Intermediate.
6 Roving and 16 Ring Frames.

The above are opened out and packed in cases.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, M. S. K. Mills Co., Ltd.,
Gulbarga (G. I. P. Railway). 18149

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.

One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.

Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.

For further particulars, apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay. C18081

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

OWING to the departure of His Excellency The Governor from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, the 1st Extra Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th December, and not as previously advertised.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Clare

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books with in the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—

FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. III) of 1912, the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.

SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club, the Stewards of a meeting have control over all Stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.

THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses, they will observe the terms of the License held by the Western India Turf Club and will bet through the medium of the Totalisators only, and

FOURTHLY that any person hereafter found making a bet or giving reasonable cause to be suspected of making a bet either as a Bookmaker or with a Bookmaker, or person for the time being acting as a Bookmaker, within any of the Stands Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of any Race Meeting held on the Race Courses of the Western India Turf Club at Bombay and Poona, will be liable to be summarily ejected from the premises of the Western India Turf Club as an undesirable person, and will be refused admission to those premises again.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1923.

By order of the Committee of the Western India Turf Club.
(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18088

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH ALL MACHINERY, PLANT, ETC., BELONGING TO THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE undersigned is prepared to receive not later than the 15th of December, 1923, offers for the purchase of the immoveable property situate at Mahim, together with all the Mill buildings, plant and machinery erected and standing thereon and belonging to the above company in liquidation. For description of property and particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

C. D. SHAH,
Liquidator of the
Luxmi Flour Mills Limited,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
R9034

THE INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

A MEETING of the Creditors and the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company which has been ordered to be compulsorily wound up by the Court by an Order, dated the 5th day of October, 1923, will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay to consider what steps should be taken to realise the Assets and the Outstandings due to the Company in the interests of the Creditors and the Shareholders of the Company and with that view to frame a scheme by appointing a new Board of Directors or a Committee so as to place the same before the Court with a view to annul the Order for winding up.

For H. A. Dixon and Co., Ltd., (Sd.) James Mackintosh and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.—Creditors.
(Sd.) Chotalal Ishwerlal Parekh, (Sd.) Pragji Narshinbhai (Sd.) Jamnadas Premji (in Gujarati), (Sd.) Parbhudas Bhaidas, (Sd.) P. Lallubhai, (Sd.) Hiralal Kirsondas, (Sd.) Nativerlal Chotalal Parekh, (Sd.) Narottamdas M. Dalal.—Shareholders.
C18199

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE OFFICE of the HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD., is REMOVED from SATURDAY, 1st December, 1923, to the First Floor of "DADOO BUILDING, Custom House Road, Fort.
1823

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced, Sound and Third Class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Borings works. The candidates must have a sound experience of the work and should submit the copies of their testimonials, etc. Pay would be given to them according to the qualifications. The applications may be sent to this Office as early as possible.

(Sd.) V. R. TALANALKER,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
Baroda State.
C18232

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924 for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mandalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi. Bombay.
9179

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Zinc Ashes and minerals such as MAGNESITE, BAUXITE, CALAMINE, ALUM SHALES and ROCK PHOSPHATE, stating quantity available and time of delivery addressed to:—

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18169

BOMBAY MUNICIPALI.

TENDERS for the supply of Rolled Steel Beams, Joists, etc., for the Bridge (to carry proposed Tunnel Pipes) over Bandra Creek, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 10th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.
20-11-1923. C18233

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.) on 14th Decr. 1923 for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one year commencing from 1st April, 1924.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Coy.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
Dated 15th November 1923.
C18091

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on Monday the 10th December, 1923 from 12 to 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the supply of (A) School Furniture and Physical Exercise Apparatus and (B) Water Vessels for storage and Drinking, and (C) Clocks, striking hours, for the period of one year or alternately of two years from 1st January, 1924, rates to be quoted separately for both these periods. Tenders may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from the 28th November to the 7th December except Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 4 p.m., on application to the Headmaster.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 to be returned, if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively, in Cash or Government Securities of equivalent present Market value, for articles of the Classes (A), (B) and (C) as stated above as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable as per Contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the Lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 15-10-1923, expressing "the opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the World." The articles must of course be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
22nd November, 1923.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
C18143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, capable of teaching the highest classes. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 20 in 5 years after confirmation. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of December 1923.

DEWAN, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 25th November, 1923.

18196

RE. THE ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders, who have not yet paid the balance of Allotment Money, in spite of several reminders, posted to their registered addresses, to pay the said amount before the 10th proximo failing which the Liquidator's Attorneys Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal will be instructed to execute the Order against them.

Dated this 28th November, 1923.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.

18211

RE. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS LD.T

(In Liquidation).

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company who have not paid the Calls in arrears that the notices together with the Judge's Order dated the 28th day of September, 1922, calling upon them to pay the balance, have already been posted to their registered addresses. Those who have not yet paid the amounts are hereby finally requested to pay the same immediately, otherwise execution proceeding will be issued against them.

Per. Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY.
Official Liquidator

57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 26th November, 1923.

C18190

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the present Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 566-588, Shaikh Memon Street at 1 p.m. on the 3rd day of December, 1923, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution.

"Resolved that the Registered Office of the Company be and it is hereby Removed to Akola in the Central Provinces and Berar and that the second clause of the Memorandum of Association be altered".

And Notice is also hereby given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the present Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 566-588, Shaikh Memon Street, at 1 p.m. on the 10th day of December, 1923, and the above Resolution will if passed by the requisite majority at that Meeting be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board.
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1923.

18188

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the last Will in the form of a Declaration annexed) of the property and Credits of Pandurang Sakharam Nirgude of Bombay Kokanasth Namdeo Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, a Wood Turner, in the Loco and Carriage Department of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, residing at Nagdevi Street, Barbhai Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai DWARKABAI, widow of Pandurang Sakharam Nirgude, of Bombay, Konkanasth Namdeo Shimpi, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay the sole legatee mentioned in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

(Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-Fourth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL

The 26th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2205 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed day of 192 . Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 2, 7 and 9, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. CHIMANLAL PUNAMCHAND, a firm, doing business as Merchants at Tumbakata, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

Bai DURGA, widow of Surbhai Gulabhai Desai and Administratrix of the estate of Surbhai Gulabhai Desai, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Queens Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant as heir and legal representative of the deceased Surbhai Gulabhai be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,350 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 27th day of April, 1921, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of December, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of June, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of June, 1923.
Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18234

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the consent decree dated the 7th day of July, 1922, and made in suit No. 1757 of 1920 (Anna Quiteria Ferreira and others plaintiffs versus Joseph Anthony Ferreira and others defendants), the undermentioned immoveable properties, situate at Manori in Salsette in the Thana District and some outstandings of the estate of Late Joao Ferreira hereunder mentioned will be sold by Public Auction by Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.—All those pieces or parcels of Gavthan land or ground lying being and situate at Manori containing by admeasurement 885 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings (being the family house and outhouses) and a well and treets, etc., thereon and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East partly by Khartan and partly by the property of Sowari, wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the property of one Fransha Marcellino Ferreira, on or towards the South partly by the Tavern House (Lot II) and partly by the property of the said Sowari.

LOT II.—All that piece or parcel Gavthan land or ground, lying being and situate at Manori, containing by admeasurement 156 4/6 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon known as the Tavern House and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Sowari wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or toward the North by the Family House (In Lot I) and on or towards the South by the public road.

LOT III.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground (being a cocoanut oart) lying being and situate at Manori and bearing the undermentioned numbers and approximate admeasurements:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas.
2370	244	1	—	2	34½
2145	217	—	12	—	4
..	..	—	13	—	4
2146	218	—	1	—	5½
2376	245	3	—	—	4¼

Outstandings.

Lot IV:—

Names of persons	Amount due	Interest from
Daoul Bhandari	50-0-0.	5th Aug. 1922
Aitvar Hariram	50-0-0.	27th Apr. 1921
Sunkaria Harilal	160-0-0.	6th Oct. 1921
do.	68-0-0.	4 instalments. (6th Oct. 1921)
Bastiao Fransha Kurla	200-0-0	17th Dec. 1921
do.	40-0-0.	30th Aug. 1921,
	Total Rs. 568-0-0.	

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to the said Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of the said Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

J. H. MODI,
For Mr. D. FERREIRA,
Solicitor, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MOTIBAI widow of Bhagwandas Sunderji Joshi, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lieu, trust or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land, situate at the junction of Gamdevi and Alexandra Road in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 739 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on North-East by Gamdevi Road, on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the South-West by Alexandra Road and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7327, 7333, 7334 and by the Municipality under Ward No 2846 and Street Nos. 40,42, 44, 46, 48 and is now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1923.

N. A. GOKWALLA,
For Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand
Wadia & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18221

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. VALLABHDAS LAKHMIDAS, who were till recently doing business in piece goods at the Laxmidas Khimji Cloth Market, have voluntarily and of their own accord stopped doing business in that name since Aso Vad Amas S. Y. 1978 Friday, the 20th day of October, 1922 and the said firm is considered to have been dissolved on and from that date.

All persons, who are depositors of the said firm of Vallabhdas Lakhmidas are hereby given notice to take away their deposits within 15 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, interest on such deposits which are not thus received back within the time aforesaid, will cease to run from that date.

All persons, who may be indebted to the said firm are also hereby requested to pay up the amounts due by them to our clients at our clients' shop at Laxmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

Dated this Monday the 26th day of November, 1923.

MULJI THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Vallabhdas Lakhmidas.

C18200

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients Messrs. HAJI SULEMAN HASSAN (Supediwalla), of Motiwalla Building, Katha Bazaar, Bombay, have come to hear that Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supediwalla and Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar have purported to draw hundies on our said clients and to borrow money from their constituents on their credit, or to have dealings with them in our clients' name.

THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that neither the said Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supediwalla nor the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirimar has any authority to draw hundies, on our said clients or to deal with their constituents in their name or to borrow money on their behalf or in their name and that, if any person deals with or gives credit to either of them he will do so entirely at his own risk and that our clients will not in any way be responsible in respect of such dealings or hundies or loans.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of November, 1923.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DEVAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Suleman Hassan.

C18220

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The undermenticned property will be sold at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December next.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITH AN EXTENSIVE PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR A TANNERY SITUATE AT KALINA VILLAGE NEAR KOLHE KALYAN, KURLA.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 1684 of 1921.

Aladin Cassum and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Attorneys for Aladin Cassum, and Bai Sherbannu, wife of Aladin Cassum, the plaintiffs in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, four of the defendants in the said suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order, dated the 11th day of July and 15th October, 1923, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following very valuable property by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 123, Medows Street, Fort.

The property consists of land description whereof is as follows and the sheds erected thereon are suitable for tannery and have been equipped with the necessary tanning apparatus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground admeasuring 44,134 square yards, situate at Kolhe Kalyan Tukdi and District Thana Pota Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra and detailed as under:—

Survey Nos. 2, 1, 1, 4-4, Acres 3. 2, 3, 0-9. Gunthas 5½, 6⅔, 2½, 30½, 4⅔, Kharaba 5 4⅔, 6½, -½, 17⅔, Acres 3. 2, 2, 6, Gunthas ½, 23½, 28⅔—8 acres, 27 gunthas.

Assessment Rs. 9-8-0, 3-4-0, 4-8-0, 1-10-0, Rs. 18-14-0.

Square yards 15,185 10,497, 14,792, 3,360, 44,134.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Creek, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 117, on or towards the South by Nala and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 114, Pot No. 1 and Falni No. 1 and Road leading from Kurla to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S 3 MOTOR CARS 3 CARRIAGES AND 1 HORSE.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mus-abhoy Jafferbhoy (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Mars Motor Car, Landaulette body.
1 Bianchi Motor Car, Touring body.
1 Chevrolet Motor Car.
1 Laudaulette Carriage.
1 Vis-a-Vish Carriage.
1 Sighram Carriage.
And 1 Horse.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

Auction sale of 2 cases of Black Worsted Venitions and 3 cases Coloured Worsted Venitions 46in. 10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coating 42in., 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in., and 5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

High Court Bombay.
Suit No. 1806 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market, under the name of Kakubhai Narandas. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December 1923, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece goods:—

2 Cases of Black Worsted Venitions 46in.
3 cases of Coloured Worsted Venitions 46in.
10 cases of Dyed Cotton Coatings 42in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 52in.
5 cases of Dyed Cotton Cambrics 44in.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

A good opportunity to Dealers in Cotton and Woollen Piecegoods.

Auction Sale of 5 cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres 3 cases Miltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases Striped Tennis Serge 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetions, 5 cases Dyed figured Poplins, 2 cases Black Art Silk figures, 1 case Superfines, 5 cases coloured worsted venetions, 5 cases Fancy Woollen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings.

High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 1807 of 1923.

E. and W. Andrew Limited. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Purshotam and others carrying business at Mulji Jetha Market under the name of Cawasji Pirozsha and Co ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 14th November 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 5th December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece goods:—

5 cases of Black Lustres, 8 cases Coloured Lustres, 3 cases Miltons, 1 case Indigo Superfines, 11 cases Dyed Cotton Cambrics, 2 cases Cotton Coloured Italians 2 cases Striped Tennis Serge, 5 cases Whip Cord Coatings, 5 cases Black Worsted Venetions, 5 cases Dyed figured Poplins 2 cases Black Art Silk figures, 1 case Superfines, 5 cases Coloured Worsted Venetions 5 cases Fancy Woolen Coatings, and 3 cases Cotton Coatings.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MARBLE STATUES AND PEDESTALS DECEASED'S GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 33rd December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

One [illegible] Piano.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased.

(1) Re. Estate of late Mr. Ramchandra Brijlal—gold rings, nallas, studs, earrings set with pearls, nose rings set with pearls, necklace, string of small pearls, metal watch, etc., and tink trunk, wearing apparels, brass and copper pots, etc., etc.

(2) Re. Estate of late Mrs. Talu Maria Catherina—gold necklace, rings, earings, locket, silver buttons, bangles, etc.

(3) Re. Estate of late Mr. Pandit Mohanlal Maharaj—gold earrings, armlet, silver waist chain and a box.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Official Trustee of Bombay and Trustee of the Trust of Mr. Kanu Amritlal a Minor (Suit No. 2753 of 1922 Panachand v. Vanmalidas.

Gold bangles, kandora, watch chains, pouchi, saklas, kadas, rings mallas links, buttons, silver anklets, etc., etc.

By the Order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

One lot marble statues and pedestals (broken).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4327.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 2ND DECEMBER, 1923, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BUNGALOW NEAR CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

Auction Sale of Very Valuable, Handsome and Made-to-order Household Furniture, Ice Boxes, Glass Screen, Safes, China Vases, Glass, Plated and Crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. at Chowpatty near the Bandstand, very valuable, handsome and of the latest design made-to-order household furniture, glass, plated and crockeryware, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, Chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, complete drawing room suites, marble top table, fancy cabinets corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chairs and book cases, roll-top tables, single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, hat and umbrella stands, easy chair, Curzon chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing table, single and double bedsteads, sofas, carpets, ice-box, bookshelf, specially made-to-order glass screen, fancy China vases, carved and plain teapoys, one big strong iron safe, Singapore camp, furniture, high class glass plated and crockeryware, etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm leather lined chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table ornaments, vases electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, File cabinets gas stove dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by S. Rose, one Sweet tone iron frame Baby Cottage piano in good order by S. Rose writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, English roll top tables, meat safes, one iron safe on stand, perambulator aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Byrt Esqr. Asst. Editor, Times of India and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public action at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods one lot Motor Tyres.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

One 10 H.P. two seater Landaulett "Calcott" Motor car in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. receiver in Suit No. 2773 of 1923.

(VASANJI PURSHOTAM vs. JAMNADAS in RANCHODAS.)

One "Buick" Motor car No. 1037 in good running order.
One Daimler Motor car No. 4712.
One "Scat" Motor car No. 4483.
One Studebaker Motor car No. 4500.
Saturday, 1st proximo at 2-5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR TRUCKS AND SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS SPARE PARTS, MACHINERY, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd next, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Parel Tank Road, behind old Government House, the above Company's motor trucks wichita, Overland (second-hand) motor cars, motor accessories, Stepney wheels, spare parts, machinery, etc., etc.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL, TANK ROAD OPPOSITE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY the 3rd December, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanad land or ground containing by admeasurement 8903.82 square yards situate at Parel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay fronting the Government House in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/[illegible] New Survey No. 2/2468, Cadestral Survey No. 481 of Parel Sewri Division together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 2524, 2525, 2526 (1), 2526 (2) and 2526 (3), Street Nos. 1218, 1219, 1220, 1220 (A) and 1220 (B) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by property of Bhagwandas Bhagla on the South partly by the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Motiram Moreshwar Talpade on the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on the West by a Public Road called Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 1st December, 1923.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, Opp. The Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM CADEL ROAD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

By order of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and with the joint consent of Mr. Augustus Matatias Pinto the mortgagee and Elizabeth Knight widow of Henry Herbert Knight, and Lilly Saunders widow of George Alfred Saunders, The Mortgagors Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road the following very valuable landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called the Cadel Road in an Oart called Ghurwady belonging to St. Michael's Church Upper Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 801 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4489 New Survey No. 53 Cadastral No. 1363 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5316 and Street No. 56 and bounded as follow.:—That is to say on or towards the West, East and North, by the said Oart Ghurwady and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MACKENZIE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD (SOUTH) OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st Dec. at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Abdulla Datoobhoy Hussum by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Soonderji Vithaldas, the Transferee of the Mortgage under an Indenture dated 6th September 1921 and by virtue of the power of sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th October 1919 executed by the said Mortgagor in favour of Messrs. Monji Kanji and Karsondas Nathu, the Mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land upon a Fazandari Tenure in perpetuity admeasuring one hundred and four two-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3167 with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3438 and Street Nos. 21 and 22 all which premises are situate at and on western side of Jail Road south and in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Jail Road south and on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Damji Shamji and others.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C Dalal & Co., attorneys for the said Transferee at their office at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS FIAT AND "SIDDLEY DAISEY."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the mortgagee in possession Seth Kapurchand Ramchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor R. Jairam Narenji

1 "Fiat" motor car No. 3767 five seater touring body.

1 "Sicdley Daisey" motor car No. 34 seven seater landaulette body.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 14th December 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Pun-ey Runsey and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sadakmiya Usmanbhai and Oomermiya Usmanbhai, Insolvents and in persuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagor in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th December, 1918, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Tank Street outside the Fort of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and three upon nine square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1602, New No. 8725 Old Survey 2620 New Survey No. 4040 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 390 and Street Nos. 71 and 73 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the house now or lately of Wanmali Jiwan on or towards the West by the Tank Street and on or towards the East by a public passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FAIR.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE.

1, Waudby Road, FORT.

Under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd.

on

FRIDAY, the 30th November

and

SATURDAY, the 1st December
4-30 P.M.

LADY HAYWARD will open the Fair.

Most attractive stalls held by well-known European and Parsee Ladies.

Best opportunity for collecting Xmas presents.

SILKS, LACES, TOYS, BOOKS, CALENDARS, PICTURES, DOLLS INDIAN MUSLINS, BENARESE SAREES SCARFS.

Tea charmingly served in the yellow garden.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.

Do not miss such an opportunity,

Special opportunity for visitors who have arrived by the English Mail.

Bombay's proverbial mixing of the EAST and WEST.

STALL HOLDERS AND HELPERS:

Mrs. P. Davidson, Mrs. Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Frank Nelson, Mrs Cursetjee, Misses Serene Jeejeebhoy and Adenwala, Rani Kunthala Rikh, Miss Bahaduriee, Misses Spencer, Masani, Romer Jasawalla, Mrs. Rickford, Mrs. Lazarus, Mrs. Kanga, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Evans, Misses Elgee, Mr. Balaeca, Mr. Valentine and others.

Two lucky prize numbers daily for the entrance tickets.

ADMISSION.

FRIDAY, one Rupee. SATURDAY 8 annas, Children HALF FEES.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali.

Est. 1913

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

Asha-Nirasha

WEST-END CINEMA

To-night This Week!

A Two-week Colossal Picture!

THAT HAS COST ONE CRORE FIFTY LAKHS OF RUPEES,

"THEODORA"

OPENING 6 CHAPTERS THIS WEEK!

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS

"THEODORA"

A WONDERFUL NIGHTMARE OF THRILLS!

Greatest of all screen spectacles Perpetual feast for the eye—Stupendous Settings, Massive and Magnificent —the Marvel of Novels.

"THEODORA"

VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE

"THEODORA"

Three years in the making—production cost exceeded £700,000. Twenty gigantic sets reproducing forums amphitheatres, palaces, pavilions and gardens built of stone, were constructed. Over 30,000 costumes all specially made for this production were required, 25,000 people took part in the production.

"THEODORA"

Positively the greatest spectacle ever screened. "Quo Vadis" and "Cabiria" were great Italian Productions that delighted the millions, but "Theodora" surpasses them in its splendour of setting and richness of detail.

"THEODORA"

(12 Episodes.)

25000 ACTORS

*

30000 COSTUMES

*

3000 HORSES

*

4 YEARS IN MAKING

*

GORGEOUS SETS

STARTS TO-DAY!

THE PICTURE COLOSSAL!

"THEODORA"

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY—

DAILY EXPRESS.

"A glowing vision of Byzantium in the sixth century .. .. The massive architecture the great gardens and villas, the golden stretches of the Bosphorus, the pomp of the declining Cæsars, the fierce passions raging beneath the purple the riot of opulence in toe moasic and marble palaces of the rich, the massed misery of the tax-laden poor, the worm, living pageantry of Constantine's capital—all these are skilfully welded into the story of 'Sardou's Theodora' . . . 'Theodora' is not only a masterpiece, and, as such, a notable contribution to cinema history; it represents also a great enlargement of knowledge, being a faithful effort to show in panoramic view the manners, customers, dress, architecture and general significance of a vanished day."

DAILY NEWS

". .. must be added to the list of the World's greatest films spectacles."

DAILY TELEGRAPH

". .. if ever a film was entitled to be styled stupendous, it is assuredly "Theodora."

DAILY MIRROR

"For sustained interest and gorgeous pageantry "Theodora" has not been surpassed."

EVENING NEWS

"Surpasses 'Quo Vadis,' Cabiria' and 'Anthony and Cleopatra' .. .. 'Theodora' is a wonderful nightmare of thrills."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

"The world's greatest spectacle .. .. the whole thing is gigantic.

"THEODORA"

Exclusive Rights Controlled by J. PEARSON & Co., Victoria Buildings; Parsi Bazar, Bombay for India, Burma, Ceylon, Strait Settlements and Malay States.

A Comedy and the International News in the Programme

To-Night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE **WEST-END CINEMA** (NEW CHURNY ROAD).

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

To-Night and During this Week

FIRST INSTALMENT— FIRST SIX PARTS OF

The World's Greatest Film Spectacle

(in 12 Reels)

"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"

FIRST OF ITS KIND

BECAUSE

25,000 people took part in it. 30,000 costumes prepared and the production completed after three years at a cost of £ 700,000.

YOU MUST SEE IT

BECAUSE

Not only it is a notable contribution to the cinema history but it presents a romantic plot with its general significance of the vanished day.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!!!

A glowing vision of Byzantium in the Sixth Century—the massive architecture—the greatest Gardens and villas—the Golden stretches of the Bosphorus—the pomp of the declining Caesors—the fierce passions raging beneath the purple—the riot of opulence in the Mosaic and marble palaces of the rich—the crowded scenes of the hyppodrome—and the suppression of the rebellion by the aid of hungry lions—all these are skilfully welded into this gorgeous production.

NEVER BEFORE THE WORLD HAS SEEN ITS EQUAL.

ALSO

NEVER BEFORE SUCH GORGEOUS PICTURE ATTEMPTED.

Programme includes the latest PATHE GAZETTE

PLEASE BE SURE TO SEE IT—Or you will repent.

DAILY 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. SATURDAY & SUNDAY XTRA SHOW AT 3-30 p. m. PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

CINEMA MAJESTIC

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT

THIS WEEK AGAIN

STAR FILMS LTD.'S

SUPER PRODUCTION

CHAMPRAJ HADA

Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.

A TALE of Rajpoot Honour and Faithfulness, of Rajpoot bride bringing forth in real glory the high standard of Friendship and Faithfulness that Rajpoots held in the Times of Akbar.

MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED — Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.

IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY or This Week.

NOVELTY CINEMA

The Screen Poem We Promised you!

START RIGHT TO-DAY!

OPENING NINE PARIS THIS WEEK!

STARTS THE GAUMONT SERIAL STORY

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

Represents the real wholesome serial story at last. The most charming and delightful serial story which we have yet seen screened, it has no murders, and no repulsive villains; it is merely the sympathetic narrative of the adventures of two little children temporarily separated from their parents, and the story of how they were reunited to them again. We know quite well that this simple statement, which means, in fact that there is an entire absence of sensation and stunts, may be received with alarm by those exhibitors who feel positive that nothing but sensationalism can entertain their patrons but we would ask these exhibitors to recall the success of "Judex."

GIVE THE CHILDREN A TREAT TAKE THEM TO SEE

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Picture that will forcibly remind you of the great and successful "Judex" Serial.

THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A Pathetic Sweet Moral wholesome and delightfully Entertaining Cine-Novel in 12 Episodes!

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS."

A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

IN TWELVE EPISODES

A Comedy in the Programme

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE"
At 9-30
"THE QUAINTS"
In "THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN "HER ONLY WAY"

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCH

Commencing from 3rd Dec. 1923.

GRAND STAND OPEN FOR PUBLIC everyday with—Sofas and Chairs. Season Tickets will be sold from to-day at the mandap in maidan from 9 a. m. 6 p. m. (S. T.)

Reserve your seats with your Season Tickets early.

ON SALE THIS WEEK AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

A FACTOR IN INDIA'S PROGRESS.

BEING MR. GEORGE PILCHER'S evidence on Steel Prices before the Tariff Board Sir Robert Watson Smyth writes in his Foreword:—

"It is well for us that someone has been energetic enough to strip this subject of all the shibboleths of free trade and protection, and present it to the public as a series of plain naked facts. The effect on every trade and industry is treated more or less in detail, and any man will be able to see with very little trouble what effect it is likely to have on whatever he happens to be interested in."

Price Re. 1-8.

LONGMANS GREEN & CO., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Simla and Kumaon hills with local rain in the submontane districts of the United Provinces and in Kashmir. It is passing away eastwards.

The Monsoon is reviving in the southwest of the Bay and few falls of rain occurred in southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are: Mukteswar one inch, Mussooree a half, Sundla three quarters and Sonamarg a half.

Forecast:—Extension in east of United Provinces and decrease in western Himalayas.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gave oral evidence on Thursday forenoon before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. As a preliminary remark Mr. Rangachari privately noted that the Committee's proceedings did not seem to attract much public attention.

The Chamber in their written statement were of opinion that the shipping industry in India was at present satisfactorily developing and only want of knowledge, money and patience militated against the development of Indian enterprises. The Committee could not suggest any remedies for that. No form of State aid was desirable or economically sound and a system of bounties was unnecessary to India as it was an integral part of the British Empire and as it would be an unnecessary tax on the country. The Chamber supported free coastal trade and freedom in postal subventions except in the matter of retaliation against those countries which reserved their coastal trade.

They opined that shipbuilding should be competitive and that vessels should be bought in the cheapest market. India as a building centre was unsuitable by which they meant as the representative gave in oral evidence, lack of raw materials and impracticability of quick finish. The difficulties were natural and economic for which they could give no advice. The materials needed by construction of ships and marine engines also should be purchased abroad. State or legislative aid construction bounties were undesirable to develop ship building in India. The wooden ships being absolute, could not advisably be supported anyway.

The Chamber opined that very few youths of the country would choose a sea profession as officers but a moderate number of engineers would be found. The suggested training ships and establishment ashore should give preliminary training which should be completed by sea training, but they wanted that the training ships should be self-supporting until, by development of Indian Mercantile Marine private aid comes forward proving their capacity to own and manage ships. Cadets could be trained in England, with Government aid, but there was no objection to a competitive system of Scholarships. They approved establishment of self-supporting nautical academies. In view of the curtailment of the R. I. M. they did not think provision for training to R. I. M. was necessary and Government should not bear the cost.

Replying to the President the representative opined that even if steel industry was developed in India he could not see whether the shipbuilding would develop.

Mr. Rangachari necked him with the question how an Indian Mercantile could be constituted and developed with all the adverse conditions. The Chamber had put forth in the obvious general poor state of the country and asked him whether the English Act was not devised to develop English Mercantile Marine. He was unable to answer. Further, he requested the representative to produce the correspondence on coastal trade which passed between the Chamber and Government of India which he promised to communicate to the committee. He further asked whether he would suggest free trade with Colonies of the British Empire which ill-treated Indian. He preferred not to go beyond the written statement. His opinion of alleged shyness of Indian youths and officer the Indian Mercantile Marine was general and not based upon experience.

Another Indian member asked whether the Chamber would actively aid the aspirtions of Indians in this, if money and energy were forthcoming.

The Committee rose for lunch.

TURNER MORRISON AND CO.

Turner Morrison and Company giving evidence on Thursday afternoon before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee stated they did not see the necessity of any Indian Mercantile Marine with the country being served at present by British shipping lines. They did not believe that a Mercantile Marine would ever be formed by private enterprise and they opposed all forms of State aid. The present depressed condition of trade required extraordinary skill to manage shipping and hence the coastal trade should be in the hands of the companies. They did not recommend any protection to coastal trade. The chief obstacles to the formation and development of a mercantile marine in the country were necessary knowledge, experience and natural aptitude. They did not see any remedy to overcome these. They wanted the postal subvention should remain as it existed.

They did not believe that ship building and marine engine construction would prove successful under the unnatural conditions of the country with lack of raw materials. They opined it, was wrong to saddle the tax payer with the burden. Answering to Sir John Biles they stated that subsidy would stimulate building but they would not recommend useless waste of capital on Indian shipping.

Regarding recruitment and training of officers they had received a few application from Indians, but they were rejected. In their own firm they had few Indian Directors, a few Parsi Engineers and one Parsi charter. But there were no officers in deck. They considered that communal prejudices kept back the men but a certain number might offer as Engineers. It was no use having patriotism alone, but active enthusiasm was required. They wanted steps to be taken to find out if sufficient numbers would be forthcoming and then a preliminary training ship at private cost followed by apprenticing in a ship should be given. They could not support Government financing unless the tax payers were prepared for it. Replying to Mr. Samaldas they suggested that Press should help to find out the genuine men for training and when questioned whether, if Government could give grant for literary and scientific institutions, it could not give to Nautical College or training ship they noted they made a general statement. Asked by Sir Arthur Froom whether they thought Indian apprentices or officer staff would work harmoniously with European staff they doubted. Even if trained Indian officers were available the Mogaul Line would object to take them for a mixed staff. A Nautical Academy for higher training could be established if preliminary experiments were successful.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

The next witness was Mr. A. J. Turner Esq., J.P., B.Sc., F.I.C. Principal and Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. He confined his observations to the Marine Engineers, questions only. He thought quite a number of boys from the Coast towns would come forward as Marine Engineers and already an appreciable number of them had gone to sea in that capacity. If proper facilities were given he was confident Indian candidates would stick. They had plenty of knack though they had very little initiative under difficulties. Replying to Sir Arthur Froom he said that most of the Mechanical Engineers in his Institute were Hindus but most of those who went as Marine Engineers from the Institute were Parsis and Goanese. The students of the Institute worked well generally.

Regarding training of Engineers he said that Government should supply equipment for practical training and facilities for practical work in Engineering firms and Government dockyards. It will need plenty of outlay and his Institutes would very willingly provide facilities for theoretical studies. The Government should also guarantee a certain number of posts and provide further facilities for higher studies. His Institute would be able to turn out a dozen men every year.

An Allahabad message says after a trial lasting over two months, Karari Shiah-Sunni riot cases have concluded and judgment has been reserved by Mr. Yorke, Sessions Judge, Allahabad.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 556.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 606.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 596.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 154½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 148½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 324.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.35-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 81/10.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24/90.
London—Brussels Frcs 94/30.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

London, Nov. 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/16 Firm
Bar Gold £ 4-14-8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/4 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 5/16
Bank Demand	1/5 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/2
For. Demand	555
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
Japan	155
Singapore	165

Market—Steady

London, Nov. 29.

Rentes	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
" 4 months bank	32 3/4

Closing Tone silver —Indian and china Buying —Steady

4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.25
" " " Germany	—
" " " Italy	—
Stockholm	16.59
Christiania	29.03
Amsterdam	11.45
Switzerland	24.92
Belgium	94.40
Athens	270.00

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 29.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/4 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/8—1/8
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 7/8+3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 5 9/16—1/16
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 7/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/8—1/8

London, Nov. 29

Conversion Loan	£ 77 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	103
7 per cent. Indian "	116

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 26.

DICSCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	25

London, Nov 29

TIN BLOCK	£35 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/12/3.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/12.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/9.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-8.
Silver ready, d. 33/4.
Silver forward, d. 32/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India and China bought, Market closed with buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 30

Ready:—24—15—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak				
Magsar 25—				25 —
Teji Mandi.				
Kartak				
Magsar	0—6—6			

Tone—Market. Puiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready 79—4—

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—	79—4	—	79—4—
Magsar	79—4	79—10—	—	79—10—
Teji Mandi				
Kartak				
Magsar	1—10—			

Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 62.
3 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 89.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November, 30.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 46 to 52 points higher. The market advanced on considerable general buying. The position of the market is extremely strong.

As regards our market, owing to the negotiations which were going on yesterday between the various interests connected with the Cotton Trade there was no forward trading at all, but late in the evening the Directors of the Association agreed to fix maximum prices in force for a period of one month for all hedge contracts as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May 700.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr./January 5j0.
Fine M. G. Omra Decr./January 670.
Fine M. G. Oomra March 660.

Whilst business in hedge contracts at prices not over the maximum quotations is still restricted to the liquidation of old contracts, members are now permitted to deal in Delivery Contracts or to make sales of cotton to arrive on the basis of stamped bales without any restrictions as to price. It now remains to be seen what course the market will take in the near future, and unless the American markets should unexpectedly collapse we do not look for a decline in prices here.

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day for trading in liquidation of Hedge Contracts with F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 700 declined to Rs. 683,84 and closed as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May 685.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr./Jan. 566.
Fine M. G. Omra Decr./Jan. 653.
Fine M. G. Omra March 643.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Description,	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	630	615	600	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel brothers, in their report dated November 30th state as under:—

5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 1933, Rs. 96/8.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 95/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 73, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Bombay Cotton 642/8, Bombay Dyeing 955, Bradbury 550, Century 455, Cent. India 547/8, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 157/8 x.d., Crescent 240, Edw. Sassoon 240, Elphistone 61/4, Fazulbhoy 895, Gokak 126/4, Ind. Bleaching 193/12, Ind. Malwa 547/8, Kastoorchand 230, Kohinoor 1625, Luxmi Cotton 5140, Madhowji 285, M. Petit 3200, Morarji 4100, New Great 590, New City 310, Pabany 392/8, Pearls 638/12, Phoenix 532/8, Shapurji 231/4, Simplex 362/8, Standard 1500 Swadesi 541/4, Tata Mill 415 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 323/12, B. Burma N. I. 76/4, Bt. Burma Pet 4/7, Bombay Tramway 92/8, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd. 245n, New India Insur 15/8, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Iron Ord. 29/8. Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 715, and Scindia Steam 6.

London, Nov. 26.

Charter Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/4
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

London Nov. 29

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

London, Thursday, Nov, 29.

Total Bullion	£ 127,800,000 Inc	No change
Public Deposits,	21,100,000 Inc	3,900,000
Other do "	99,800,000 Inc.	Dec6,100,000
Govt. Securities,	43,100,000	No change
Other Securities,	72,100,000 Dec.	1300,000
Notes & Gold "	22,500,000 "	1,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 6 p. c. of the Liabilities

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 23rd November, 1923

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,35,00,000
Public Deposits	7,11,29,000
Other Deposits	81,51,22,000
Loans against securities per contra	7,50,000
Sundries	1,38,19,000
Rupees	1,00,05,70,000

ASSETS

Government Securities	11,19,86,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	4,28,77,000
Coins	18,41,11,000
Cash Credits	31,28,51,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	5,81,9 ,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	22,76,000
Head Stock	2,48,05,000
Sundries	69,76,000
Balances with other Banks	45,93,000
	71,86,81,000
Cash	28,81,89,000
Rupees	1,00,05,70,000

New york market 29th November 1923, was closed.

Liverpool market 29th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Deh Opening Prices at very Prices 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since previous close
21.36	Jan.	21.95+59 21.87 +51	21.82	+46
21.24	Mar.	21.85 +61 21.77 +53	21.73	+49
20.97	May		21.49	+52
20.44	July		20.94	+50
17.09	Oct.	17.47+38	17.39	+30
25.57	Jan. 1924	Egyptian.	26.22	+65
25.50	Nov. "	"	24.15	+65

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) Understand 28th November Newyork January highest 36.72, and lowest 35.72.

(2) Very heavy general buying at the opening. Good deal of long liquidation at the advance which is being gradually absorbed.

(3) January highest 22.05, lowest 21.8 range 37 points. Heavy general buying. Considerable long liquidation at the advice. Trade fixing call sales.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under.

World finally realising extremely strong cotton position. "Violent fluctuations now inevitable."

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Bales.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for	Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate Request		21.99
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		26.95
New York 11 a. m.	Jan.	—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	—
	May	—
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct.	—
	Jan.	—

COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	21.82+46
	Mar.	21.73+49
	May.	21.49+52
	July	20.94+50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	22.60+60
Jan.	21.92+56
Feb.	—
Mar.	21.70+46
April	—
May	21.49+52
June	—
July	20 90+46
Aug.	19.85+41
Sept.	—
Oct.	17.60+51
Nov.	—
Egyptians Nov.	26.55
Jan.	26.60
Mar.	26.30
May.	26 85
July	26.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Months.	Today's Prices.
November	21.79+38
December	21.31+41
January	21.82+46
February	21.75+47
March	21.73+49
April	21.55+49
May	22.49+52
June	21.25+51
July	20.94+50
August	19.80+36
September	18.16+27
October	17.39+30
November	17.04+30

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	26.07+66
Dec.	26.12+71
Jan.	26.22+71
Feb.	26.30+65
Mar.	26.40+65
April	26.40+65
May	26.45+65
June	26.43+65
July	26.40+65
Aug.	26.40+65
Sept.	26.40+65
Oct.	25.63+65
Nov.	24.16+65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 29.

M. G. Bengal Good,	14.40
" " Fully Good	14.80
" " Fine	15.2
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.60
" " " Fully Good	16.10
" " " Fine	16.6
M. G. Broach, Good	18.20
" " Fully Good	18.60
" " Fine	19.00
. G. Scinde, Good	14.30
" " Fully Good	14.70
" " Fine	15.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		39,000
" Exports to Great Britain		7,000
" " Continent		5,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	36.62+12
"	Mar.	36.70+100
"	May.	36.82—8
" "	July	35.98—17
Spot Cotton at New York		37.60+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		35.75+62
Futures " "	Jan.	36.40+90
" " "	Mar.	36.52+95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/16
Silver Foreign mined		64

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 29.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. N/D Sellers	43/
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Paid	41/
AUSTRALIAN N/D Value	45/
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	31/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. N/D Value	43/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0

Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	14 6
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 8 6	
Linseed, April/May	12 13 0	
Groundnuts D. G.	70 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 6 0	

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 29.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton N/D Buyers	£ 18 5/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Sellers	£ 19 3/9
" J/F Paid Sellers	" 17

Tone—Quiet after firmer,

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D Quoted	23 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 18 7/6

LINSEED.

London, Nov 29

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	£ 22 1/2
" Tone—Quiet but firmly held.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Dec. Values	41/
" Jan./Apl. Value	38/

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	30/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/4
Cuban Sugar F. M Sellers	24/9

METALS.

London, Nov 29

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	" 85
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrugated Sheets	" 19
Lead, Pig English	" 32 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 30 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 29. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1/	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kisi		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass, M 2/4 to 1		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 2 p.m. on Nov. 30 1923.

Cotton	10892 Bales
Wheat	14405 Cwts.
Linseed	5402 "
Rape, etc	623 "
Gingellyseed	5877 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5357 "
Castorseed	1090 "
Rice	4496 "
Myrabollams	2191 "
Cottonseed	10767 "
Mowraseed	4 "
Gram	3382 "
Juwar	1637 "
Masur	423 "
Barley	2353 "
Bajri	1944 "
Coal	2265 Tons

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 29.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Later crepe diong	14 1/2

Tone—Very Little

COLOUR.

November 30.

Dye Stuff market remains almost steady since Dewali holidays. Alizarine 20 per cent varies every day by about twenty rupees up or down per cwt. Congo Red is meeting with fair business at Rs. 1/10/0 per lb., Benzo Purpurine has poor demand. Delta Purpurine is a bit active and business reported at Rs. 3/6/0 per lb. Magenta Crystals Conc. is in steady demand at Rs. 7 per lb. Fast Red Madrasi reports a good business among the dealers at Rs. 4/12/0 per lb. Victoria Blue, Sizing Blue, Scarlet, Methyl Violet meet with limited business at Rs. 5, 9, 4, 6, per lb. respectively. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 147 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I P Rs. 117 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Brahama Rs. 130 per cwt
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 132 per cwt.
Congo Red 12B Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7 per lb.
Indentirine Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 9 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/2/9 per lb.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in three and six months' Treasury Bills together dated from December 1st to December 7th were opened on November 30th. All tenders for three and six months' Bills have been rejected.

2. The rates for Intermediates Bills from Saturday December 1st until further notice are Rs. 98/14 per cent for three months' Bills and Rs. 97/9 per cent for six months' Bills.

3. There will be no sale of treasury Bills by tender next week.

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 30.

MONEY.

In spite of the raising of the Bank rate to 6 per cent. this week the money market has been unaffected as yet, supplies being plentiful Call money is still available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is quoted at about 4 to 4½ per cent. At present the demand is brisk in Calcutta, and with cotton arriving freely from up-country centres money rates in Bombay may be expected to harden in the near future.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 5.43 lakhs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 89.78 lakhs. The cash balance is reduced this week by Rs. 249.22 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 28,18,89,000, the percentage being 31.29 as compared with 33.75 of last week.

In the gilt-edged market there has been a further decline in rates all round. 3½ per cent Government Paper has declined to Rs. 62. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 are quoted at about Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/4 respectively. There were sellers for 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 at about Rs. 100/10 and Rs. 100/14 respectively; 1930 are quoted at about Rs. 102/10 and 1932 at Rs. 103/6. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at about Rs. 106.

The following is the result of the sale of Treasury bills for Rs. 50 lacs offered by the Government of India for sale last week:—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 2,70,000. Tenders at Rs. 97/10 aggregating td Rs. 60,000 have been accepted and the rest were rejected. The rate for Intermediate six months bills from 24th to 29th November is Rs. 97/10 per cent. This week Rs. 50 lacs, three and six months bills, are on offer.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been a firm market during the week. There have been slight fluctuations but the general trend has been to higher levels. The rate for T. T. on London improved from Is. 4-9/32d. to Is. 5-5/32d. There were bills showing both here and in Calcutta, in spite of the deadlock in the cotton market which has necessitated the closing of the forward market for more than a week.

The dollar quotation has remained quiet during the week and fluctuations have been narrow as compared with those of the previous week, the highest and lowest quotations being dol. 4.38.5/8 and dol. 4.35-1/4. In the Continental exchanges the improvement noted last week was maintained early in the current week, French francs improving from 80.80 to 79.90, but later, the quotation fell to 81.50. The Belgian francs also improved during the week from 94.10 to 92.90 but has subsequently dropped to 94.40. Italian liras were maintained round 101 after improving to 100.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for Rs. 125 lacs. The total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 348.50 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills—Nil. (b) Deferreds at Is. 5-1/16d. (allotted in full) 10 lakhs. Deferreds at Is. 5-1/32d. 115 lakhs. (c) Immediates—Nil. Next week Rs. 150 lakhs will be on offer for sale.

Contrary to general expectations, the announcement of Council Bills on offer for next week shows again an increase, the amount offered being Rs. 150 lakhs. It is understood that the Secretary of State's budget requirements amounting to some £24 millions have already been met and it is assumed that the present purchases are for provision against lean years. The policy now being followed by the Finance Member is generally approved.

GOLD.

The gold market from steadiness at the opening of the week declined but recovered on advices from London. In London the price of the metal fell from 94s. 5d. to 94s. 1d. but subsequently improved and closes at 94s. 8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/2 and 24/13/3 for ready, Rs. 25/2 and Rs. 24/13/9 for 24th December settlement and Rs. 25/2 and Rs. 24/13/9 for 22nd January settlement. The rate for sovereigns declined to Rs. 15/10/6 but has improved subsequently to Rs. 15/12/6 both for ready and forward. The up-country off-take has improved and now averages about 15,000 tolas a day, the stock being estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas subsequent to the railing of aportion to Calcutta and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £61,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £21,11,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 12,33,342 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £50

The Government sales of gold in Londo announced in the recent communique o Currency Office have now commenced. gold is available at about 9d. over the Lo quotation for delivery in London within week.

The Bullion Merchants' Association ha ceived a reply from the Finance Memb the Government of India to the repres tions of the opinion of the market in master as noted in our report of Nove 16th. The reply is regarded as satisfa and business for Bombay bullion dealers already commenced in London.

SILVER.

Silver has been a fluctuating market the week moving in sympathy with the S ghai market. In London the highest and est rates during the week were 33-1/4d. 32-13/16d. for ready and 32-7/8d. and 32- for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T on London declined from 3s 4¼d. to 3s. out has improved towards the close to 3s in our market the highest and lowest during the week were Rs. 79/7 and Rs. for ready, Rs. 79/7 and Rs. 78/5 for 28th ember settlement and Rs. 79/13 and Rs. for 28th December settlement. The off in our market averaged about 130 bars a and the stock is estimated at about 8000 excluding arrivals by the incoming mail w is expected to bring in about £2,65,000 si part of which is expected to be transmi to Shanghai. Inclusive of these arrivals exclusive of the present week's shipment total visible supply from London to Indi about £3,05 000. The total import of si during the week amounted to 625 bars Rs. 1,06,017 in coin. The total export of ver during the week amounted to some bars. This week's shipment is expected be for about £25,000.

SHARES.

The market was open for five days dur the week under review. Cotton mill sha have been generally steady and there has b a fair inquiry for shares for forward as w as for ready delivery. New Greats showed advance of Rs. 50 on the week and the M naging Committee have fixed the maximu price at Rs. 670 for these shares. The follo ing are the fluctuations of the principal cott mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 930-97 Century Rs. 475—468/2—473/12—462/8; Centr India Rs. 543/12—550; Crescent Rs. 241/4—245 242/8; New Great Rs. 625—670; Pearls Rs. 6 —642/8; Shapurji 231/4—232/8—230; Simple Rs. 370—375/12—368/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 545/ —548/12—543/12—552/8.

In the miscellaneous section, there was business passing and the prices are gene steady. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 290, bay Burma Rs. 322/8, British Burma Rs. 4/7, Bombay Tram Rs. 92/8 and Tata De ferreds at Rs. 105. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet with little business passing Bundis were quoted at 10, Katni Ord. Rs. 87/ with Deferreds at Rs. 215 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 35/8. Railway shares kept steady. Ah medabad Prantij quoting Rs. 780, Central Pro vinces Rs. 96, Gujrat Rs. 79 Sindh Light Rs 142 and Tapti Valley Rs. 600.

Bank shares have been steady. Imperia Banks declining to Rs. 1380 with Contributor ies to Rs. 340. Bank of India shares are quot ed at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Ban at Rs. 25/12.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN COTTON MARKET.

November, 30.

During the week under review the Hom markets have been fluctuating but on th whole show a continuance of upward tendenc and last quotations to hand register a sha advance both in Liverpool and New York compared with a week ago. The market a vanced on short covering and trade a Commission Houses buying.

The American markets for the bulk of period have indicated heaviest trading with ed since a long time past and values t week have pronounced a sharp and consisten advance. The improved trade situation an the reduced crop estimates have brought us series of excited and active markets. Th statistical position is so strong and the usua pressure at this time of the season from th marketing of the crop is so evidently abs that we are bold enough to prophesy that ver higher prices will be ruling later in the yea The situation from the supply point of vie is a very grave one, as besides the smallnes of the outturn, the quantity of desirabl cotton is very limited, so that before th season is at an end, spinners will have t experience enormous difficulties in filling thei requirements. It is an admitted fact tha the outturn of the American crop will b much below the figure anticipated a few week

(For other Commercial items see page 12).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Engineering Congress, visit to Worli Chawls, 8-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, late Principal of the New High School, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir give a farewell reception in honour of Their Excellencies, 9-30 p.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

School of Art Private View of the Indian Room 5-30 to 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 2.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier, its Patron Saint at the Gloria Church, Byculla, followed by a meeting of Catholics, at the School Hall

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, B. P. Hall, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 55m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Dec. 2 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 55m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 3 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 4 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 5 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jab.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ..ress ..	21 25	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

AZAVEDO.—Mrs. Anna Felicia Azavedo, mother of Mr. T. L. and Rev. Fr. Nascimento Azavedo, at 10 a.m. yesterday. Funeral leaves residence at Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba, to-day at 8-30 a.m. for Haines Road Cemetery. Friends and relations will please accept this as the only intimation.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning (the 3rd instant) at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

BRAHMA KSHATRIYA SNEHA SAMMELAN.

The Brahma Kshatriya Sneha Sammelan will be held at Santa Cruz to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Congress Office, near Police Station, to transact business.

BOMBAY KASHTRIYA SHALA.

The third anniversary of the Kashtriya Shala, Bombay, will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 5 p.m., when Mr. Himatlal Anjaria will preside. The public are invited to attend.

B. P. W. C.'S "AT HOME."

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will give an "At Home" at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, to have the honour of meeting Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, on Monday (the 3rd instant) at 5 p.m. Purdah arrangements are being made.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY.

In pursuance of a requisition by some citizens of Ghatkopar and a further requisition by some members of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, a special general meeting of the Municipal Board will be held to-morrow (Sunday), to consider the question of presenting an address to Maulana Shaukat Ali.

KALYAN MUNICIPALITY.

A Kalyan correspondent wires:—

The Kalyan Municipality has decided to present addresses to Messrs. Tatyasaheb, Kelkar and Vithalbhai Patel on December 3rd.

The Swarajya Party Branch has also called a public meeting to congratulate Messrs. Kelkar, Patel, Jamnadas Mehta and Govindrao Pradhan on December 3rd at night.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's office on Monday (the 3rd instant) at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

Applications for 3 delegates from this Ward are invited from the members of the above Committee duly proposed and seconded for the delegation of the 38th Indian National Congress which is going to be held at Coconada in the last week of this month. Nominations will be accepted at the Committee's office till 6 p.m., Wednesday, the 5th instant.

The election will take place on Sunday, the 9th instant, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"PROBLEMS OF KALIPARAJ."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Monday (the 3rd instant) at 6 p.m., when speeches will be delivered in English, Gujarati and Marathi on "The Problems of Kaliparaj, Bhil and other aboriginal communities." Dr. Sumant Mehta, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, G. B. Sane (of Baroda), Rangildas Kapadia and others will narrate their experiences of work amongst them. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

J. D. BHARDA MEMORIAL.

The unveiling of the marble bust of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, joint founder and principal of the New High School, will take place to-day (Saturday) at 5-15 p.m., at the play-ground in front of the Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, Fort. The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw F. Mulla has kindly consented to perform the ceremony. All past and present students of the school are invited.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st Sunday in Advent:—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral, Tours "F", Hymns 6, 391, 307, 11; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Faux-bourdon No. 8, Hymns 7, 470, 363.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—"The Quaints" have made good at the Excelsior Theatre. "The Nine O'Clock Revue", which has been presented the last three nights, proving to be one of the liveliest entertainments given at this theatre for a long time. There could be no better amusement for a Saturday night than the present programme and it will be repeated for the last time at the matinee tomorrow evening. Good, wholesome humour and lively music. These are the characteristics of "The Quaints." It is a clever company which Mr. Salisbury has brought to Bombay and it is giving nothing which is not original.

During the coming week there will be two changes. On Monday night we are to have "Underground to Anywhere", and, later in the week, "The Beggars Opera, in which the Bombay Amateurs will assist."

* * * *

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—When "The Quaints" are not performing at the Excelsior, there will be shown a film which will be particularly appreciated by the ladies. "Lavender and Lace" tells of a lady who waited ever so patiently for her lover to come. She waited for thirty years and then his son came, not to marry her, but her youthful companion. The romance which she had pictured for herself she had to bequeath to others. But it is not all pathos, there is plenty of quaint humour about the film. It is sweet clean, and, above all else, human.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—There comes a time in the life of all of us when a choice has to be made. A choice on which the future hangs. To the heroine in the Empire film there came such a choice. She could marry Paul, who was rich and could give her comforts, or, she could marry Joseph who was poor and could offer her nothing but love. It was a dream which settled her mind. She dreamed she married Paul, that the divorce court followed the alter and later there followed the hangman's noose. So she chose Joseph and was poor but happy. The star in this film is Norma Talmadge, whose acting in some of the scenes rises to great heights.

* * * *

EMPRESS CINEMA.—A serial film which brims over with excitement is "The Mistress of the World" which commenced last week at the Empress. It is a girl's search for the hidden treasure of Queen Sheba.

* * * *

IMPERIAL CINEMA.—Presents from to-day the World's greatest film spectacles "Theodora" positively the greatest picture ever screened. The romances of the World have been written in song and play and history—and "Theodora" is one of them. Over 25,000 people took part in the production which took over three years to complete.

This week's programme includes the first six parts of "Theodora" and the latest Pathe Gazette. Really this is golden opportunity to the Bombay public, and the management therefore cordially invites one and all to witness the wonder of the World on their screen.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA—The West-End Cinema are screening this week commencing today a stupendously fine photo spectacle from Victorian Sardou's Immortal Love Romance—Theodora. It is an unusually magnificent production which is claimed to be "The Greatest Motion Picture the World has ever known." The flaming, reckless Love of Theodora—circus dances, flower-girl courtesan and Empress—is interwoven with the history of Byzantium (built on the present sites of Constantinople as capital of the Roman Empire of the East) at a time when this city was the most splendid in the world. On the whole, it is a marvel picture. Lovers of high-class motion pictures should make a point of seeing it.

A BIG PATHE SCOOP.

In view of the forthcoming Racing Season Bombay sporting enthusiasts will learn with interest that Madan Theatres, Ltd., have secured Pathe's great International Racing exclusive of the Papyrus-Zev Race and will in all probability be shown at the Empire Theatre from to-night.

This picture brings the greatest and first international horse race to every theatre in the country, it is, all in all, better than the real thing. It's a sporting record worth its weight in gold, and as a box-office draw it should register with real wallop, for in the words in the world of sport "it's there."

THE QUAINTS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

After the enthusiastic reception by large audiences at the Excelsior Theatre this week, it is not surprising that "The Quaints" have decided to continue the run of "The Nine O'Clock Revue" over to-night and to-morrow's matinee.

For Monday and Tuesday next week, "The Quaints" will present "Wanted Smile" which is a typical "Quaints" show—quaint and familiar of course that it is set in the little house-top scene that they have made particularly their own.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday assisted by distinguished Bombay amateurs, they will present a version of John Gay's famous satire "The Beggar's Opera" which has been adapted by F. B. Salisbury (Co-adapter of the Chelsea version of "Polly") with music arranged by H. Bayntun Power. This version was a great success in Calcutta.

"KARNATAK SPECIAL" TO CONGRESS.

The Secretary, Karnatak Congress Committee, wires from Gadag:—

The special train from Gadag to Cocanada for the Congress delegates and visitors is almost certain but the seats have got to be reserved. 200 to 250 third class tickets and a decent number of 2nd class tickets have to be first purchased and an arrangement to that effect with the Railway authorities has got to be immediately arrived at. So the intending delegates and visitors are requested to send their fares as early as possible. 15th December is fast approaching. 3rd class fares Rs. 9/4 and Rs. 3/, 2nd class—Rs. 35/ and Rs. 3/.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

MR. MANUBHAI RANGELDAS DONATES Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Manubhai Rangeldas has offered to the People's Free Hospital, (situated at 2 Lamington Road, Bombay) a very handsome donation of Rs. 30,000, and the Committee of the Hospital have gratefully accepted his generous offer.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

As already announced the Bombay Provincial Volunteer Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p. m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside. Only pledged Volunteers will be admitted as delegates. Others will be admitted as visitors on payment of 8 annas each.

The object of the Conference is (1) to elect eleven delegates for the All-India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada on the 20th December, and (2) to make suggestions to the All-India Volunteer Conference regarding the establishment of a permanent National Volunteer Organisation.

"INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I recalled the truth of the proverb 'throw a spart to catch a mackerel' on seeing Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo Mistry's letter in your issue of the 27th instant. I am sorry if she does not like criticism, especially from an inferior (a tip for you, sir, not to criticise high-handedness on the part of the bureaucracy.) However, I cannot help it when I see the confusion of thought from which undoubtedly she suffers. What I said in my first letter was that I investigated after hearing the complaint of the nurses working at the Kamatipura and Imamwada centres. I might have added that a report had already been made regarding Dr. (Miss) Mistry's rude behaviour to the Superintendent before I heard of it. The nurse at the Kamatipura centre had already sent a written report to the Superintendent, and that report is now lying with the Secretary. What happened after this was: I accompanied the Superintendent to the house of the Mahomedan woman and she very nearly flew at us when she heard that we were connected with the centre. In the other case in which she was stated to have been rude to several women attending the Imamwada centre, I was told to investigate into the matter and found that their story corroborated what was told to the Superintendent by the nurse employed there. That is all I know about the matter, and at the proper time I have no doubt that these women will come forward to tell their own story. I regret that Dr. (Miss) Mistry should have had the bad taste to insinuate that I wrote the letter at the dictation of the Superintendent, or I might have done it to get into the good graces of my superior.

The threat she has so hastily indulged in the last para of her letttr, leaves me unperturbed.—Yours etc.

THERESA MARQUIS.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS SCHOOL'S FANCY FARE.

The fancy fair at the Alexandra Girls School which opened yesterday afternoon under the patronage of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd was an excellent show and a treat of which any institution should be proud. All those who went there were quite satisfied and considered their evening well-spent.

Lady Hayward who arrived at 5 p.m., opened the fair and made felicitous little speech in which she said that she was very pleased with the arrangements. She remarked that the Alexandra Girls' School was perhaps the oldest institution and wished it every sucess. Her Ladyship stayed for nearly an hour during which she had tea and made valuable purchases.

On going round the fair one is at a loss to describe any one stall as better than another because they are all so well arranged and full of nice things. The Book-stall, which is in charge of Mrs. Hodgkinson, contains some excellent volumes, childrens' books and picture cards being specialities. The art stall attracted a fairly large crowd. There were a few excellent paintings, including some good brush works on canvasses. The fair will also be open to-day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The "A" Committee for the consideration of papers on the following subjects met under the Chairmanship of Prof. P. A. Wadia in the morning and under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. W. Bryant of the Y.M.C.A. in the afternoon.—

(1) Training for Social Service.
(2) Co-ordination of Social Work.
(3) Charity Organisation and
(4) Open Spaces, Play-grounds and Organised Games for Children.

Over 50 members including representatives of the various social work organisations in India were present at each of the two sittings. It was resolved at the meeting that as an aid to better citizenship and in order to give a broader point of view to the professions, this Conference strongly recommends that all Universities should organise general courses of lectures on Community life and Social Work, in Art Colleges and in Technical and in Professional colleges.

With a view to facilitate the training of social workers the Conference appointed a Committee to find suitable men to write simple text books in different Indian Vernaculars on Sociology, social service and social work and also to adopt measures to popularize such text books when published.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

SCINDIA S. N. CO'S STRONG SUPPORT.

On Friday forenoon Mr. E. P. Newham Esq., C.I.E., Chief Constructor of Bombay R.I.M. Dockyard and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. gave evidence before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Mr. Newham opined that no new shipping adventure at present could except to meet with success and Indian lacking the knowledge of ship-building and shipping industries could never successfully do it, at least for a long time to come. He was against State and Legislative reservation of coastal trade, and establishment of Government dockyards. Speaking on labour and their skill he opined that the country being agricultural many labourers who worked in the Docks absented themselves for a long time.

SCINDIA CO.'S EVIDENCE.

The Scindia S. N. Company represented by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, next stated in their printed report covering about forty pages that 88 per cent of the coastal trade of India was in the hands of British Shipping Companies and much the rest with other foreign lines. They opined that the absence of Indian shipping in India (by which they meant 75 per cent at least Indian Capital and Directorate with Indian managing agents) was done to the financial policy pursued according to dictation from Whitehall. The rate cutting, deferred rebate and complete antipathy of the Government and denial of space, all contributed to bring it to this end. Speaking orally to Mr. Rangachari they said that about 25 Indian Companies were started till now and excepting two or three old died by the unfair competition exerted by the vested interests. He instanced a Tuticorin Company giving a handkerchief as present to the passengers who travelled in their ships and a Madras, Rangoon Ship Company giving grains to show what extent rate-cutting had gone to ruin infant Indian concerns. This necessitated State and Legislative aid to give construction and navigation bounties, to reserve the coastal trade of India and Burma completely in the course of five years by reducing the foreign tonnage by about 20 per cent annually, to start training ships and establishments and nautical colleges equipped at Government cost. He instanced Britain, the Mistress of the Seas practically following a protectionist policy in the matter of shipping and there was much more reason why India should adopt it. Replying to Mr. Rangachari they stated their own company felt the competition too much and had it not been for the patriotic sentiment they would have also come to grief like the rest. The rate of bounty should be 12 annas per ton of gross registered ton nage of a vessel for every 1,000 knots by a vessel of 4,000 gross registered tons and for every 500 tons above an extra bounty of 5 per cent. and for every additional knot-speed a 10 per cent. extra still. With regard to building ships they favoured private dock, but at present Government should do it and afterwards hand them over to Indian companies.

Regarding manning and offering the Mercantile Marine they did not advocate all restrictions upon nationality except under exceptional cases. Indian coastal population's love of sea was well-known and Government should provide for their training employment and education. They did not desire that training in a training ship should be made obligatory under the present circumstances of Indian shipping industry. Anyhow they did not opine any strict rules should be laid down on the question. They did not wish cadets being sent to England, but a nautical college should be established in India which should be maintained by Government during the first ten years. Speaking for the Royal Indian Marine they desired that Government should give facilities by way of scholarships to enable suitable candidates to serve their apprenticeship at a recognised Engineering firm or Dockyards in England.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Following the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau gave evidence before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Mr. Lalji Naranji appeared on behalf of the Chamber. They deplored the present absolute absence of shipping and shipbuilding industries in the country and considered that Government, financially and legislatively, should encourage and develop private shipping and ship-building by reserving the coastal trade, giving bounties, declaring illegal rebate and rate-cutting, fixing minimum and maximum rates, employing a certain proportion of Indians in the navigation and engineering branches in all shipping concerns licensed to operate in Indian waters, giving preferential rates in all Indian ports and in railway transport for goods carried in Indian ships and preference in the carriage of Government stores to Indian-owned bottoms. The Chamber did not object to bounties being given to foreign-built but Indian-owned ships under the present conditions of building industry. They opined a large number of youths would be forthcoming for training as officers and engineers. The Shipping Companies receiving bounty should be made to carry on board each ship two navigation and two engineering apprentices, at least. Postal contracts and subventions should be given on free tender preferably to Indian companies. They noted that it would be desirable to have the scales of dock-dues and berthing charges and that companies registered in India should be charged on a lower scale. They gave the same figures regarding bounties as the representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. put forth.

CHORUS OF EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Scanning the reports of the proceedings of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, and the statements and oral evidence of European Chamber and of the Representatives of the European Houses in Bombay, one hears nothing but a chorus of opposition against the legitimate aspirations and demands of Indians in regard to Indian shipping. These European witnesses are all opposed to.

(1) The reservation of the Indian Coast for Indian ships!

(2) The grant of State aid to Indian shipping!

(3) And to any bounty or State facilities being given to Indian ship-building. And on what grounds, pleased the European witnesses, in moving terms and with wet eyes, plead, that any aid direct or indirect to Indian shipping would be "an unnecessary tax," "an undesirable grant," and an "unfair drain on the public"! Oh! How thoughtful, how generous, and how grateful of these European witnesses to show such marked sympathies with the poor, over-taxed people of this country! To give protection to Indian shipping will be a drain on Indian! Yes, but to let the British India Steam Navigation, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and the Holland Line take away from India more than fifty crores (five hundred million) rupees in shape of freight is *not* a drain, but a boon to India!!! Isn't it, Messrs. Birrell, Barnett and Co.? Can sophistry or jugglery go any further? Let us analyse the evidence of this Company:—

(a) Mr. Birrell says, that "as a ship-building centre, India is *unsuitable*"! Yes, but to whom please? Unsuitable to India or to Britain? That India, with her glorious record of splendid ship-building, with her resources in Iron, steel, timber and labour can be regarded as an "unsuitable centre" for building ships reveals only ignorance or apathy on the part of the witness, who represented the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Birrell's evidence was in marked contrast with his usually pro-Indian sympathies, but he was the spokesman of the European Chamber and had to join the Chorus of opposition!

(b) As regards Mr. Barnett, may we know, whether he spoke as an Assistant of Turner Morrison and Co., or as the Marine Superintendent of the Mogul Line? Mr. Barnett was opposed to any form of protection for the Indian Coastal Trade! Will he tell us, whether the Mogul Line will be able to withstand the competition of any other powerful Liner—Indian or Foreign? Have not the Mogul Line (the old Bombay and Persia and the Arab Lines combined) suffered heavily through the competition of even one ship company? And have not the dividends fallen very low? And who are hit, please? Not Mr. Barnett, not Turner Morrison and Co., not the Board of Directors, but the quiet shareholders and the Indian shipping!

(c) Mr. Young's evidence is striking. As the General Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation and Co., his observations need scrutiny.

(1) Says Mr. Young, "but it must be fully realised that ship-owning was not a gold mine"! And yet we know from facts and figures, that ship-owning of the Indian coast has been a gold-mine to the B. I and Co., and even to the B. S. N. Co., in "preyoung" days!

(2) That Indian coasting trade should be kept open to all comers, properly speaking all British comers! Will Mr. Young, with all his talk about specialization and successful management withstand the competition of any other powerful Liner—Indian or Foreign? No.

(3) "There was practically no ship-building and marine engine construction industry in India"! Quite true, under the benign rule of the bureaucracy it could not have been otherwise. And even to-day there are short-sighted Britishers in India men like Messrs. Birrell, Barnett, Youn and Co., who would deny any protection to Indian shipping, "because British shipping met all the requirements of India"! But can these men or their supporters stop the rising tide of Indian Nationalism? Can they or their bureaucratic patrons keep India under indefinite tutelage? No, definite no. The sooner the Britishe realize this, the better for Britain and India.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TARIFF BOARD.

Informal and confidential was the examination of the Collector of Customs by the Tariff Board on Friday. It was not open to the press.

The Tariff Board has concluded its sittings here, and left for Calcutta on Friday night.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Jutes owing to profit-taking rates for Howrah and Clive sustained further falls to-day and outside support being less in evidence. This election was consequently not so active as during the early part of the week with lower levels recorded. Cottons on account of the weaker advices from Bombay, Dunbar and Kesoram experienced further declensions. In coals, Bengals have been enquired for in small lots marking some appreciation in value. The rest of the stocks dealt in hardly exhibit any change in quotations. In teas, business has continued restricted in value with prices quite steady. Miscellaneous section remains featureless with a rather moderate turn-over. Government securities are inclined to be weaker in face of a limited demand.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 96 s.l., 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 101/14, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/13 s.l., 6 per cent Bonds 1929 102/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully-paid 1400, Imperial Bank contry 345.

Railways:—Howrah-Amta Light Railway 104 s.l.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/12, Bowreah Cotton 450 s.l., Dunbar 200, Kesorams 5/4.

Jutes:—Budge-Budge 333 s.l., Cheviot 245 s.l., Clive 27/8 s.l., Craig 5/14, Empire 39 s.l., Fort William 229/8 x.d., Lothian 267 s.l. Presidency 6/6, Reliance 42/4, Union 365, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Baraboni 12, Bengal Coal 685 s.l. Burrakur 35 s.o.l., Burrakur pref. 96 s.o.l., Parra Dhemo 5/12, Caledonian Ranjee 3/4, Highfield 5/6, Nazira 10/14 e.d., Kalapahar 33/8, Ranegunge 53 e.d.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 3/2, Russa Engineering pref. 26 s.l., B. I. Corporation ord. 5/4, B. I. Corporation def 9 s.l., Commercial Property 4/2 disc.

Tea Companies:—Duffla ghur 12/8, East India 13 s.l., Grob Tea A 22, Hantapara 455 e.d. Longview 160 s.o.l., Namburnadi ord. 12, New Chantollah 630.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and seven-thirty-second pence and demand one shilling five and one-fourth pence.

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

TO-MORROW'S CHOWPATTY MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, City Khilafat Committee, Municipal Nationalist Party, and Swarajya Party a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sands tomorrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Municipal Address to the retiring Governor of Bombay in the name of the public of Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day, (Saturday) on the Chowpatty Sands at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteers of the various Volunteer Corps in the City of Bombay are requested to be present at Chowpatty Sands to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

MEMBERS' RIGHT TO INVITATION CARDS.

The following is the full text of a memorandum circulated to the members of the Bombay Corporation by Mr. A. A. Maulvi, Secretary to the Corporation.

"A letter has been received from Government requesting that they may be furnished with the names of the members of the Corporation who wish to be present at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the arrival of the Governor-Designate of Bombay on the 8th and 10th December respectively, so that the necessary cards of admission may be sent.

Members are therefore requested to kindly given an early intimation to the undersigned not later than Monday next of their intention to be present.

(Sd.) A. A. MAULVI."

MR. TAIRSEE'S REPLY.

To the above, Mr. I. R. Tairsee has sent the following reply:—

"Sir,—A card, as a matter of right, is to be sent whether a member desires to attend or not. It is his right, which he may or may not elect to exercise."

"RED CROSS COLLECTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re-Collection in Aid of the "Indian Red Cross" on the departure of Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd, I think that the suggestion in your issue of the 30th November an excellent one—very few have done as much as Her Excellency in this matter which deserves the support of one and all.

I have no doubt that it will be a great success. Yours, etc.,

"APPROVED"

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

The following will represent the Presidency Europeans in the first quadrangular contests against the Parsis which commences on Monday (3rd inst.) at 10-30 a.m.

F. G. Travers (Captain).
A. L. Hosie.
G. C. Phillips.
A. W. Peacock.
R. A. Rubie.
B. A. Battersby.
W. E. Lucas.
S. B. West.
J. B. Higgins.
Flight Lt. W. A. Lister-Kaye.
R. L. D. Wodehouse.
W. H. Cummings.
Comm. I. W. E. Gillespey.
J. F. Macdonell.

CALCUTTA RACES.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The following are final entries for the races named the King-Emperor's Cup:—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Not Much.
The Viceroy's Cup:—Maharaja of Kolhapur's Not Much.

Indian Grand National:—Mr. Rosseo's Archie's Fancy, Mr. R. Gujhadhar's Glen Lusset, Capt. L. M. Hilliard's Ordex, Mr. B. C. Chararia's Golden Casket, Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Queen of Poland, Capt. J. Crawford's Main Line, Capt. W. M. Newill's Happy Man, Mr. P. L. Graham's Prim, Captains Barker and Heluiyre's Traveller, Mr. E. Dee's Simple Simon.

Bombay Racing Season.

"TIPSTER" is going to wipe the floor this season. His information will be second to none. Tips ready every WEDNESDAY (racing) and SATURDAY 11 a.m. Rs. 10 a card. Register to-day and make money—

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NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.
PUBLIC MEETING,
Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., City Khilafat Committee, Municipal Nationalist Party and the Swarajya Party
TO PROTEST AGAINST
THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS
TO THE
RETIRING GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
ON
SUNDAY 2ND DECEMBER
AT 5-30 P.M.
...ON
Chowpaty Sands,

PUBLIC MEETING.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
ON
SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER
AT 6 P. M.
...ON .....
Chowpaty Sands
when M. SHAUKAT ALI will address the Meeting.
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU will preside.

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FOR
A long Advertisement
OF
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE
Please See page 11.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1923.
(631st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

ORIENTAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We have often had occasion, when writing of the Reforms in India, to express the opinion that Parliamentary Government is unsuited to an Eastern country, or at any rate has never yet been a success in one. It is not that it has not been tried, and tried with various modifications supposed to be of a nature to adapt it to the particular country which was the subject of experiment. It has been tried in Egypt, and is still maintained there artificially, though as a vehicle for popular expression or a means for public control of the executive, it has proved a hopeless failure. It was tried in Russia with profound salaams to England, and members of the "Mother of Parliaments," were invited out to smile upon her newborn child. It was tried in Turkey, also with salaams to England. The Russian Duma was dissolved, revived, dissolved, and finally discarded altogether for the Soviet system. The Turkish Parliament survived the War, but from the first it was a ceremonial body, far from democratically representative, and quietly detached from the executive Government. The functions of democratic control *and* executive Government were performed by an altogether separate and widely different organisation, that of the Committee of Union and Progress. Now, what exactly is the Soviet system, and what exactly was the organisation of the Committee of Union and Progress?

The unit of self-government of the Soviet system is the village commune in the country, the trade group in the towns. Each commune and trade group elects by acclamation at a general public meeting its representatives on the Council of the district, which Council in turn elects its representatives to the Council of a larger district, and so on up to the executive. The unit of self-government of the C. U. P. was the village Committee in the country and the ward Committee in the towns. Each village and ward Committee elected by acclamation its representatives to the Nahiyeh Committee, the Nahiyeh Committees elected the Caza Committee, the Caza Committees elected the Vilayet (provincial) Committee and so on up to the executive. The only essential difference from the Soviet system was that trade groups in the towns did not form separate units. Every member of the party, which was nation-wide, belonging to a village or a city ward, had the right to speak and vote at the village and ward meetings, and was eligible. The elections and decisions of the village and ward committees were carried by acclamation always at a general meeting. There was no representative Council or Committee for the unit of self-government, no restriction whatsoever of the public voice and interest. For that very reason the unit was made small; whereas in the parliamentary system it is made as large as possible. In fact, in both the Soviet and Union and Progress systems we have a return to the old Oriental system of self-government, traces of which are found surviving from Canton to Marrakesh and from Petrograd to Singapore. It comes naturally to the people, they return to it instinctively the moment they are freed from other systems which have been by force imposed on them; and to ignore it is sheer folly on the part of any statesman whose aim is to build up an enduring fabric of self-government in any Eastern land. We believe that the organisation of the Indian National Congress will prove permanent or the reverse exactly in proportion as it conforms to that old system or conflicts with it.

We have been reminded of all this by reading in a Turkish paper an account of the organisation of the new Popular Party or Party of the People, of which Mustafa Kemal Pasha is President. In Turkey now there is the National Assembly, which may be said to stand for parliamentary Government. But Turkey is an Eastern country, and the East is more truly democratic, and less apparently democratic, than the West. We mean to say that the fraud of Parliamentary Government is seen or felt at once by Eastern peoples, who know perfectly well that the control exercised by the people in so large an aggregate even over an elected repesentative must prove illusory. They much prefer to the alleged popular choice in the election of a man to Parliament from a large constituency, full of conflicting interests which no one man could represent, the real popular choice in the election of a delegate from their own village or town coterie to the Council of the larger district just above it, for in that case they choose a man they know, one of themselves whom they can trust, a man who has distinguished himself in some way by his service in their little brotherhood, who has rendered himself popular; and they know that from every village and from every ward the same trusty class of man goes up to form the higher Council, which selects its quota of the members of the Council next above it, and so on. The period for which a member is elected is one year. The village meetings for election take place first, then the Nahiyeh meetings, then the Caza, then the Vilayet, and so on. That is the rule laid down for the new Turkish People's Party without exception. If we remember rightly, in the Union and Progress system there was variation of the periods, the lowest committees being elected for one year, while the highest, which was the effective Government of the country, was elected for three years; the idea being that, when a man had received so many votes of confidence from those who knew him intimately as to pass from the ward or village up to the executive, he could be trusted for three years without much danger to the State or need of supervision by his constituents near or remote. The difference suggests that the founders of the People's Party do not intend the executive of that party ever to become the virtual Government of the country, shelving the Parliamentary body, as the executive of the Union and Progress party became. The Union and Progress organisation existed throughout Anatolia and the new party have taken it over practically as it stood. But the Union and Progress Party still exists. In Constantinople and Eastern Thrace it is still strong, although its hold on Anatolia has been almost lost. It has been peremptorily kept out of the parliamentary arena, so it is likely that a desperate party struggle will go on unseen for the possession of the only thing that really counts in Turkey, the only workable machine of power, the old Oriental system of self-government. We have no doubt whatever but that Egypt when she is really free to choose her way of Government will revert to that system. Her communal organisation is intact, although the people's headmen of old days have been perverted into nominees of Government. And we have little doubt but that India, when she gets Swaraj, will be irresistibly drawn into the same way of progress by the total failure of the Western parliamentary institutions foisted on her to satisfy her people's needs or keep the peace without a standing army to enforce regard for them. At any rate we feel sure that the party in any Eastern country which cultivates that system, is supported by it and controls it, will be always master of the situation at a given moment. We commend this matter to the careful study of the Congress leaders.

Notes of the Day.

The New German Cabinet.

At last after a series of failures in Cabinet-making a new Cabinet has been formed in Germany, with the Ex-Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann as the Foreign Secretary and Herr Gessler as the Defence Minister. The new Cabinet, Reuter informs us, is approximately of the same character, but it contains more representatives of the Right parties. The composition of the new Cabinet is merely an indication of the rapidity with which Germany is relapsing into ruin and reaction. Apart from the pressure of French occupation and the consequent financial bankruptcy, the immediate cause of the fall of the Stresemann Cabinet was the strong action it took against the Socialist-Communist Government of Saxony, action which alienated the Socialist party, the dominant party in the Reichstag. The treatment of Saxony was in strong contrast with the ill-concealed partiality towards the reactionary monarchic movement in Bavaria. The Triumvirate of President Ebert and Drs. Stresemann and Gessler evidently thought that if they struck a blow at the stronghold of Republicanism and Labour and succeeded, success elsewhere would be easy. For the time being they have succeeded and the Governmental machinery has now gone into the hands of the reactionaries and the militarists.

Need of Unity.

But the new German Cabinet will not last long. For it stands for the weakening of the unity of the Reich. Already its strongest supporters, the industrialists of the Ruhr, have made their terms with the enemy and Bavarian monarchists are placing their own interests above those of the State. But against the insurrections of the Separatists in the Rhineland, the selfishness of the Industrialists and the intrigues of Secessionists in Bavaria is the loyalty of the working classes of Germany to the integrity of the Reich. The German workers have learnt a bitter lesson from the happenings of the last two years and have realised that their future depends upon their solidarity which in turn depends on the maintenance of the unity of the Reich. The combination of the Communists and Socialists in Saxony, on the basis of Constitutionalism, was a proof of this. It showed that what is needed to save Germany from its present difficulties is not reactionary dictatorships, such as the new Government virtually is, but the bringing of the Central Government into direct relations with the people as a whole. The task before the working classes of Germany now is to defeat the distatorship of the propertied classes, not by violence, but with the weapons of democracy.

Dr. Sapru's Phantom Victory.

While the friends and admirers of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru are engaged in congratulating him on his "Phantom Victory", while the Kenya Government are bent upon rushing the Immigration Bill through the local Legislature, news comes that the British Columbia Legislature has adopted a resolution opposing the enfranchisement of the Indians in the Province. So, as far as Canada is concerned, Dr. Sapru's efforts have hopelessly failed. The British Columbia legislators taking their cue from the cold reception given to the Indian "representatives" proposed by their Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, oppose the enfranchisement of the Indian inhabitants of British Columbia. Lest our optimistic Liberal friends make light of the loss to the Indian population by the British Columbia opposition it may be pointed out to them that British Columbia lost to Indians is Canada lost. All the 1200 Indians residing in Canada belong to British Columbia and Dr. Sapru's Committees, like the sterile visits of Mr. Sastri in the Dominions, cannot help the Indians to get justice. All those, who studied the utterances of Mr. King at the Imperial Conference, had their suspicion that the Canadian Premier was following the tactics of General Smuts though he had not the brutal frankness of the Boer soldier. "So far as British Columbia was concerned," Mr. Mackenzie King said, "the problem was not a racial one; it was purely economic. The Labour forces in British Columbia were very strong. That Province had had industrial problems of a character which no other province in the Dominion had had, and what the Labour people were aiming at was to maintain certain industrial standards, which they had sacrificed much to acquire." Canada has a European population of 8,787,998 and 1200 Indians certainly cannot affect the economic problem of the working classes. In Canada, as in South Africa, it is the racial problem which is the root of the trouble and the eloquence of a Sastri or a Sapru falls flat on the ears of those who are determined to see the last Indian swept out of their borders.

Process of extirpation.

How gradually but effectively this process of extirpation of Indians from Canada is going on was described by Mr. C. F. Andrews in a recent article in these columns. A part of it relating to British Columbia will bear repetition. He wrote:—

"British Columbia, in the far West of the Dominion of Canada, facing the Pacific Ocean, had once its Indian problem. Only a few years ago, the number of Sikhs in British Columbia reached its maximum of 12,000. Then began a ruthless persecution, combined with rioting and violence and boycott. The White labourers objected to the presence of the Sikhs. The quarrel reached its climax, when the 'Komagata Maru' arrived, with its passenger complement of Sikhs from the Punjab. There were threats of intimidation and riotous scenes; and at last a decision of the Canadian Supreme Court was given that the Sikhs were not to be allowed to land. This decision was hailed with delight by the White population. Since that climax of persecution and injustice, the Sikh population has declined rapidly. To-day it is only 1,200 in all; and it is certain that in a few years' time it will be reduced almost to nothing. Yet though this fate of ultimate extinction is now certain the Europeans who number 500,000, and are very rapidly increasing each year, steadily refuse to grant the franchise to the handful which now remained. Even two years after the Imperial Conference Resolution of 1921, the small group of Sikhs is disfranchised."

The recent resolution of the British Columbia Legislature minimises the chances of Indians' enfranchisement. What will Dr. Sapru's Committees do against the recalcitrance of the Whites? We do not know whether Dr. Sapru has returned to his country a wiser or a sadder man after his Imperial Conference experiences. At least there was one amongst those Dominion representatives who gave him the right advice. "Putting himself in the position of an Indian, he did not think," Mr. Fitzgerald of the Irish Free State told the Conference, "that the Indian representatives there were on an equality with them, because they were not really here in a representative capacity; not really sent by an independent Indian Government and they could not really be regarded as equal with the rest of them."

AKALI STRUGGLE.

(BY A. T. GIDVANI.)

The existence of autocracy depends upon annihilation of all independent organization, while without open organization, Freedom must, for ever, remain an impossible dream. The struggle for Swaraj becomes more vital with increasing association among the people for social, political, and religious ends, on independent lines. With the sure instinct of self-preservation, autocracy sees in the organization of the Akalis in the Punjab a menace to its own existence. With a clear vision of the essentials of autocracy, Government have watched the Sikh Reformation that has led to the virile organization of the Akalis with a jealous eye from the very commencement of its career, and at every step they have thwarted its progress. Nankana, Guruka-Bagh, the Keys affair,—all tell the same tale. In every one of these struggles the Might of the Sircar went against the Right, till, no one can feel surprised if there are Sikhs who believe that Government have a vested interest in the vice and corruption that had turned their holy temples into sanctuaries of Sin and Shame. With sacrifices and suffering that staggered the world's imagination, the Akalis triumphed on every occasion, and the Sircar came out from the struggles with fresh chapters added to its dark record. The conclusion of each struggle was marked by a ludicrous gesture of generosity on the part of Government with consequent complaints of ingratitude of the Akalis, at each fresh start, till at last they could stand it no longer. They declared both the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal unlawful associations.

A Determined People.

I have been in Amritsar, the centre of Akali activities for nearly a month after this thunderbolt, and I have had excellent opportunities of watching the progress of the movement. I have no hesitation in saying that the Sircar is face to face with a determined people whom such declarations will never demoralize. The Akali Dal, the volunteer organization of the Sikhs, is to-day about 75,000 strong and if Government pursue their present policy at least another 75,000 may be relied upon to join. These men are drilled and disciplined even as an army, many of them having experience of actual warfare. A fair number among them have been to foreign countries where they have seen and felt what it is to be Free. The Shromani Prabandhak Committee is an elected body having immense prestige with the whole community. Even the fact that practically all the leading members of it are now in prison has not serious affected that prestige. On the other hand, the new men are being supported by the community with remarkable loyalty. My answer, then, to the question which everybody who meet me asks me, the question whether the Akalis will be able to keep up the fight is emphatically in the affirmative. They will see it through.

I wish I could give the same encouraging reply to the Akali friends who ask me the question as to what the Congress and the country will do. It is extremely unfortunate that at this moment the Congress organization, particularly in the province which matters most,—the Punjab, is not strong enough for resolute action. There are, besides, the communal differences which have overshadowed all political activity in the Punjab. Fazli Hussein, Multan, Saharanpur and Shahabanard fill men's thoughts. Those who pay any attention to the Sikh question think of the Akali organization more to regret the absence of it in their own communities than to formulate a plan of action.

Government Policy.

The Sircar naturally saw in this situation, the opportune moment to strike. They have confined their offensive scrupulously to the Akalis. There were rumours that Dr. Kitchlow and Lajwan Chamanlal too were to be dealt with. But that did not happen. Government are obviously anxious to isolate the Akalis. With that view, their activities are misrepresented to create apprehension in the minds of Hindus and Musulmans. The Sikhs, we are told, are aiming at an Akali conquest of the Punjab to revive the glories of Maharaja Ranjitsing's days. But I believe that it is much nearer the truth to say that Government aim at the reconquest of the Punjab where the activities of the last four years culminating in the Sikh situation have shattered the prestige on which their power depends. They seek to isolate the Akalis in pursuit of their policy of a piecemeal conquest. It is a

(Continued on page 10.)

This straight-forward reminder ought to have created a deep impression on the minds of the Maharaja of Alwar and Dr. Sapru who plumed themselves as India's representatives. But this outspoken Irish representative had also a solution to offer for the grievances of Dr. Sapru's countrymen. "The only solution of this trouble," Mr. Fitzgerald concluded, "which came from *racial sensitiveness* was, for Indians to be in a position to make real reciprocal arrangements and to make bargain for bargain" or, in other words, Swaraj is the panacea of all the grievances of the Indian people abroad. No power dare insult and humiliate a nation which is self-dependent and strong enough to vindicate its honour.

People's Free Hospital.

The People's Free Hospital was, it will be remembered, established sometime ago mainly through the devoted and self-sacrificing efforts of prominent Indian doctors in the City. How great was the need of an efficient hospital where the poor could obtain expert medical and surgical aid free has been demonstrated by the popularity which it has acquired within a short time. A remarkable proof of the good work that it has already done is afforded by the munificent donation of Rs. 30,000 which Mr. Manubhai Pangeldas has given to the hospital. The more money that the Hospital gets from generous donors like Mr. Manubhai, the greater the number of the poor who will be enabled to take advantage of expert medical help which is now practically denied to them.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

"WELSH WIZARD'S RECORD."

LABOUR POLICY ATTACKED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

14 speeches yesterday and 15 to-day is Mr. Lloyd George's record for his Lancashire tour.

Lord Birkenhead, at Aston-under-Lyne to-day, began his Lancashire tour in which the former Lord Chancellor replies speech for speech to Mr. Lloyd George. The latter, after a tour through Wales, has arranged to address a great demonstration in support of the Liberal candidate Sir Walter Runciman on the eve of the poll at Brighton, where Lord Birkenhead will speak later if his engagements permit.

Speaking at Prestwich, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George chiefly attacked the Labour policy, which Lord Birkenhead denounces too.—Reuter

MR. BALDWIN AT BRADFORD.

LONDON, Nov. 30

Mr. Baldwin continued his campaign at Bradford to-day, when in support of his arguments he quoted statistics relating to the wool fabrics trade, showing a reduction in imports and exports compared with before the great war. Bradford was experiencing difficulties in betting spring orders, declared the Prime Minister, owing to the depreciated French currency, which, in some lines, was from 15 to 20 per cent lower. One advantage from the Tariff would be power to control the importation of luxuries.

"BREAD THROWN UPON WATERS."

LORD DERBY ON COTTON-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Lord Derby, in a speech, to-day, at Rawtenstall, made a reference to the statement of the Prime Minister. Mr. Bruce, that, granted capital and more labour, he saw no difficulty within a few years, of putting a million bales of Australian cotton on the market here which would be suitable for Lancashire mills. Lord Derby said that if ever there was a case of throwing your bread upon waters, here was a case for Lancashire men consenting to the Tariff, which would enable cotton to be grown in Australia at an infinitely less price than to-day's.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

To-day, the students of the Birkbeck College greeted Lord Balfour in a grotesque fashion after the manner of students when the Earl addressed them on "Current Topics". In the course of his speech Lord Balfour advocated the efforts to build up the Empire in a spirit of commonsense and moderation. Sentiment must lie at the root thereof. "We cannot be Imperialists," declared Lord Balfour, "if we are not idealists. We shall not succeed if we are always examining too closely what our fraction of the Empire is getting out of it. The problem must not be approached in a spirit of the balancing of accounts, profit and loss calculations and Government by double entry; but of common patriotism, history and ideals." His Lordship made no reference to domestic politics.—Reuter

MR. MASSEY CONDEMNS FREE TRADE

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressed the Belfast Chamber of Commerce to-day. He declared he had no hesitation in saying that the British free trade system was detrimental to the interests of Britain and the British people. It had much to do with unemployment in Britain. The present system was suitable 75 years ago, but it was unsuitable now. Some people—and a few of them were within our gates—looked forward to the disintegration of the Empire. It was the business of loyal citizens to counteract efforts in that direction.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN NEAR EAST.

NEVER HIGHER THAN TODAY!

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Sir Charles Harrington in a speech at a dinner last night said, at times, during the past ten years, the British word and prestige had been, to a certain extent, doubted in the Near East but he honestly believed they never stood higher than at present He believed that was due to the excellent behaviour and restraint of our troops in Constantinople. The Turk had got what he had schemed for but the Turk is not fit to govern.—Reuter.

SCHOONER TOMAKO.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It now appears that the schooner "Tomako" mentioned on November 11th, was registered at Nassau, Bahamas, and is owned by a company resident in Canada. It is not yet known whether the Company has any British backing.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel

TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

BREACH OF MILITARY CLAUSES.

CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Well-informed quarters discredit the statement attributed by the newspaper "Le Matin of Paris to General Bingham, head of th Central Section of Allied military control Germany, that disarmament in German was completed months ago.

It is pointed out that the latest Note from the Conference of Ambassadors to German plainly intimated that a number of military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles had not been carried out to the satisfaction of the Allies. Since the despatch of this Note, owing to the occupation of the Ruhr, no Allied control has been exercised. Meanwhile large numbers of men exceeding the Treat establishment have been rapidly training. Military experts consider that, owing to the French occupation of the Ruhr, Germany at present unable to provide artillery; bu the firm of Krupps have cultivated close relations with Russia and Sweden—though is not yet possible to ascertain whether thi is concerned with the manufacture and supply of guns.

It is also pointed out that the Allies have not secured more than half the rifles in Germany, and there is little doubt but that German small arms factories are turning out rifles and ammunition on a large scale.

Altogether, the situation is regarded as one of potential, though not imminent, menace.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

MARX AS CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Berlin.—Herr Marx, of the Centre Party, has formed a Cabiret. In it, he is Chancellor, Herr Jarres is Minister of Interior, Dr. Stresemann is Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Gessler is Defence Minister. This new Cabinet is of approximately the same character as the last one, but it contains more representatives of the Right Parties.—Reuter.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

Berlin.—Herr Wilhelm Marx, New Chancellor, is a lawyer and was a member of the Reichstag for Mulheim which is Herr Stinnes' home in the Ruhr with which Herr Marx is intimate.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Berlin.—The unemployment figure in unoccupied Germany, on November 15th, was one and a quarter million compared with under a million on November 1st. The unemployed in occupied regions numbered over two millions.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS CONVICTED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Cologne.—The separatists who were arrested in the British Zone have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for possessing firearms. The President of the Court said that he was not prepared to give judgment on political questions but the British could not tolerate the entry of fully armed men into British occupied territory contrary to the Ordinances of the Rhineland High Commission.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MOLESTATION OF I. A. C. COMMISSION

APOLOGY DEMANDED FROM GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the Conference of Ambassadors has prepared a note for despatch to Germany demanding a formal apology for the recent molestation of members of the Inter-Allied Control Commission. The statement adds that the British Delegates have associated themselves unreservedly with their colleagues.—Reuter

LOAN FOR RESTORATION OF HUNGARY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which met in London, has now prepared a plan for the restoration of Hungary by providing a loan of about 250 million gold crowns, secured, as a first charge, on customs on tobacco, salt monopolies and sugar-tax. Other provisions are for balancing the Hungarian Budget by the middle of 1926; establishment of currency; formation of an independent Bank of Issue; and appointment of the Commissioner General who would be responsible to the League in the same way as Dr. Zimmermann in Vienna. It is believed that by the middle of 1926 Hungary will be able to maintain her position as a self-supporting State. The plan will be considered by the Council of the League on December 10th.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Mr. D. Healy will act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. P. A. Kelly, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

His Excellency received H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Mudhol and the Chief of Ichalkaranji at Government House on Friday morning

His Excellency attended the St. Andrew's Day Dinner at Green's Restaurant on Friday.

THE LEAGUE.

WITHDRAWAL ANTICIPATED.

BY "LATIN BLOC."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Paris.—The Madrid correspondent of "Le Matin" learns, on good authority, that during the visit of the King of Spain to Rome, the question of the formation of a Latin bloc was discussed which might result in Spain, Italy and several South American Republics withdrawing from the League of Nations.—Reuter

MUSSOLINI'S ASSURANCE TO CHIEF RABBI.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini received the Chief Rabbi in Rome, to-day, and assured him that the Fascist Government never pursued, nor even contemplated pursuing, an anti-Semitic policy.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

TO VISIT KENYA, UGANDA AND EGYPT

LONDON, Nov. 29.

According to present arrangements, the Prince of Wales may return from the South African tour, next summer, via the East coast to permit him to make brief visits to Kenya and Uganda. A visit to Egypt is also being discussed.—Reuter.

DONOGHUE DEPARTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Jockeys Steve Donoghue, Wragg, Georg Smith and R.A. Jones departed for India to-day.—Reuter.

TRADE OF CANADA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Ottawa.—The trade of Canada during the twelve months which ended with October, amounted to 1,920 million dollars, or an increase of 351 millions compared with last year. Imports increased by 172 million dollars, and exports by 179. The balance of trade in favour of Canada is 82 millions.

The trade with the United Kingdom increased by 64 million dollars, of which imports amounted to 23 millions.

The trade with the British Empire increased by 92 million dollars, of which imports amounted to 31 millions.

The trade with the United States of America increased by 211 million dollars, of which imports amounted to 127 millions.—Reuter.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mocatta's Silver Report states that, after having gradually risen to 3s. 3 3 16d. silver reacted to 3s 3 1/8d. owing to large selling orders from America coming in after the official fining. Extensive business was done below the official question. On the following day, due to selling for China the price relapsed to 3s. 2.12/16d., after which buying recommenced actively for India and China and the price rose to 3s. 3d. and a farthing with a steady undertone.—Reuter.

POONA SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TOBE HANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

The trial of Sergeant J. A. Pearson before Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S. Sessions Judge Poona, was concluded to-day. The Court house was packed. After evidence had been taken the accused put in a written statement in which he stated that he went to Mr. Ingham's house with a gun as he feared that Messrs. Rayner and Ingham were both armed and would do him injury. He entered the drawing room and from there the dressing room where Miss Ingham and her mother were. He said he wished to speak to the girl who on seeing him shouted out that he had a gun. Mrs. Ingham then flew at him. There was a struggle and the gun went off and the bullet struck the girl. After the judge's summing up the jury retired but returned in five minutes with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The learned judge, subject to the sanction of the High Court, sentenced the accused to be hanged.

JUDGMENT IN THE BAREILLY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. Justice Walsh and Mr. Justice Ryve have delivered judgment in the Bareilly conspiracy case in which Shambir Singh and Tekka Ram were convicted by the Sessions Judge of conspiracy against the local Government, the object of which was to overawe the authorities and to commit murder by shooting members of the police force and sentenced them to transportation for life.

Shatris Sudar, third accused similarly charged, was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The Government appealed against the acquittal. The case was in connection with certain incidents which took place in Bareilly on 22nd June 1922.

The Court upheld the convictions of the two accused and set aside the acquittal of Shatrj Sudar sentencing him also to transportation for life or its equivalent.

CABLE ITEM.

Naples.—The King and Queen of Spain sailed on Thursday amid cheers of a huge crowd. King Alfonso had previously reviewed the cruiser squadron.—Reuter.

THE FINAL BLOW.

SIR S. N. BANNERJEE DEFEATED

LIBERALS' ROUT COMPLETE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Minister, has been defeated by a Swarajist, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, in the Bengal Council election in 24 parganas—North General Constituency. Figures being:—

Dr. Roy	5,688
Sir S. N. Banerjee	2,283

The Swarajists elected now total 30 and 14 have been defeated.

Dacca.—Mr. A. F. Rahman, Moderate, has been returned to the Bengal Council by the Dacca University defeating four other candidates including Swarajist.

BENGAL ELECTION RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

In the presidency general constituency of the Assembly, Bhabendra Chandra Roy, a moderate has been returned by 8,958 votes to 5,343 recorded for Prithwis Chandra Roy.

Results of elections for fourteen seat in the Bengal Council have been received today of which eight seats have been captured by the members of the Swaraj Party making their total hitherto 27. Two Swarajists have been defeated.

Mr. Nalini Nath Roy, Swarajist, who headed the polls in Jessore, south mineral constituency, has died since the election was held.

BURMA POLICE.

COUNCIL REJECTS SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

In the Legislative Council to-day a supplementary grant for Rs. 893,975 for Police was rejected by 35 votes to 33, out of ten lakhs which was made in the police budget in March and on the opening day of the present session. The Governor sent a message to the Council stating that it was impossible to effect retrenchments of more tha about a lakh and hoping that the necessar supplementary estimates would be passed sub sequently.

Mr. Maung Pu, Nationalist leader, stated that his party's attitude should not be considered as in any way disrespectful to His Excellency. The party at first decided to oppose the supplementary estimates but late it was suggested that they should be allowed under protest but before the matter could be considered the President put the motion to vote.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

A final dividend of 11 pies has been declared by the People's Bank of India Ltd. (in liquidation) and a dividend of half an anna by the Amritsar Bank which will be paid from the 17th December next.

The appeal against the order of Justice Broadway preferred by Messrs. Dignasse and Mengens ex-liquidators of the People's Bank of India has been dismissed by Justices Abul Rauf and Larrison.

It will be remembered that an application has been lodged in the Lahore High Court on behalf of some creditors praying for official liquidation of the Standard Bank of India Limited, which suspended payment in May last. Justice Moti Sagar, who heard the application, has now passed orders for the official liquidation of the Bank.

THE VICEROY'S PROGRAMME AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Owing to the curtailment of the Viceroy' visit to Madras, a few of the functions have been abandoned including, visit to the harbour, visit to the Y.W.C.A., and a dinner party at Adayar as previously announced. The Viceroy will arrive here on the morning of the 8th December. The municipal address will be presented immediately on arrival and His Excellency will receive addresses from various other public bodies later at the banqueting hall and attend the Guindy races in the afternoon on the same day. On the second day, the most important function is a dinner party by the Chief Justice and the Law Members.

The Viceroy will accord interviews to Rajahs and Zemindars. On the third day, the Viceroy will receive address from the National Home Rule League and attend, along with Her Excellency, the Lady Reading Party which is being arranged by the South Indian Athletic Association. A reception at Government House will be held at night and on Tuesday morning His Excellency will attend the Boy Scouts Rally in the Government House grounds. The Viceroy will visit the fort and the Legislative Council on Tuesday afternoon and will have tea with the members of the Legislative Council, while Her Excellency will attend the Purdah Party at the same time given by the ladies recreation club. Their Excellencies will leave the same evening after attending a dinner party at the Government House.

In the Mahomedan constituency of the Assembly, Mr Mahmad Kazrim Ali, Swarajist has been returned. He defeated Aman Ali by 3059 votes to 1350.—(A P.)

Kumar Devaki M. Nadan Prasad Singh of Monghyr has given a donation of two thousand rupees to Lady Reading Baby Week Fund.

DR. SAPRU'S COMMITTEES.

OUTLINE OF THEIR WORK.

PREMIERS' OVERFLOWING SYMPATHY.

GEN. SMUT'S INTRANSIGEANCE.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S LECTURE.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the s. s. "Macedonia." A representative gathering was present at the Mole to welcome them. Among those present were Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. D. G. Dalvi. The Prime Minister and several other high officials of Alwar were also present to welcome the Maharajah of Alwar who was received on board by the Political Secretary to the Bombay Government and an A.D.C. to the Governor. A detatch of the 7th Rajput Infantry furnished the Guard of Honour. After inspecting the Guard, His Highness drove to Government House.

Dr. Sapru was cordially welcomed and garlanded by friends and admirers and also on behalf of the Western India Liberal Association. Pressed by our representative for an interview he said that he was too unwell for that. He will be the guest of Mr. Bomanji at his residence at Cuffe Parade during his brief stay in Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday evening Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was filled to its utmost capacity when hundreds of citizens came to hear Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru on his return from the Imperial Conference. Though the meeting was timed at 6 p.m. the galleries and the auditorium were filled by 5-30 p.m. and many had to stand for want of rooms. The press representatives found considerable difficulty as no chairs were left near the press tables. Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu received ovations when they were led on the platform which was packed with leading members of the Presidency Association, Parsi Central Association, Indian Citizenship Association and Progressive Association under whose auspices the meeting was held. Sir D. M. Petit, who presided over the meeting, introduced the speaker and called upon him to address the gathering.

Dr. Sapru at the outset said that when he was at Port Said he received two marconigrams, one signed from the Presidency Association and the other signed by Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy on behalf of the Parsi Central Association, courteously inviting him to make a statement on his return to the Motherland. He thought that his countrymen had a right to know of what he had done in regard to the mission to which he was sent by the Government of India. He was told on that day, however, that he had to address the gathering under the auspices of four different Associations and not two, and he would respond to their invitation without making any comment on his own work which he left to his critics both friendly and unfriendly.

SAPRU AND SMUTS.

Dr. Sapru then narrated the circumstances under which he had to work while in England. He said he reached England on the 7th or the 8th of July. At that time the feeling was running very high both in India and in England. The Kenya question was a burning topic of the day. He found that there was no disposition to appreciate the Indian point of view. On the 24th and 25th of July everybody in England knew as to what decision the Cabinet had arrived at in regard to the Kenya question. It was very disappointing to him personally. The greatest possible significance was attached to the decision of H. M.'s Government and he personally thought that so far as that decision remained unchallenged and unrevered the status of India would be one of inequality. He told his friends in England that that decision would not satisfy any Indian, whatever political school of thought he belonged to. He then left for the Continent and at that time he kept himself in touch with his friends in India and the Government of India. On his return from the Continent he found that the Indian question was not on the agenda of the Imperial Conference. It was then understood that the minor issues affecting "C" Territories would only come for discussion. He was also told that it would be very rash on his part to raise the Indian question before the Imperial Conference because it was just possible that the Dominion's Prime Ministers might combine to undo the resolution of 1921. His answer was that if they combined to rescind or repeal the resolution of 1921 the position of Indians would not be worse than it actually was. On the other hand, Indians would know exactly what value to attach to the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference. He, therefore, set to work to take up the question on the agenda of the Imperial Conference. He enquired what distinct action had been taken to act in pursuance of that resolution and also sounded the possibility of getting the Kenya decision reconsidered. Shortly after or before the Conference met he paid visits to various Dominion Ministers including their most distinguished friend, General Smuts. He received every sympathy and support from the Dominion Ministers minus General Smuts. He then narrated how Mr. Ward, Mr. Massey, Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Bruce promised their support. Mr. Bruce also promised to take action independently without any Committee from the Government of India. Mr. Fitzgerald of Ireland was, as they knew, most sympathetic. He had an interview with General Smuts lasting three hours and he would not say as to what occurred there as perhaps he might charge him with breach of International etiquette. General Smuts was at first very kind, cordial, social and charming and expressed his very warm sympathy towards the Indians' aspirations for Self-Government, but when he reminded General Smuts that he had come to him in regard to the position of the Indians in South Africa, a question which was under his jurisdiction, his sympathy for Indians at once changed into something else and he said he did not see absolutely any reason why Indians should feel any humiliation because they were not treated on equal terms. He said it was purely a social and economic question. His idea of citizenship seemed to be that one of the Dominions should have a right to say to other Dominions to what extent they could exercise municipal, civic and political rights in other Dominions. That six Canadians and six Australians domiciled in South Africa may be qualified as far as franchise was concerned, but in regard to the civic privilege it was for the South African Government to determine. In other words General Smuts wanted to restore equality by the process of levelling down while his (speaker's) idea was to restore it by levelling up. General Smuts was however absolutely adament. He subsequently interviewed General Smuts twice or thrice, but his reply was in an absolute negative. Except General Smuts therefore all the Dominion Prime Ministers sympathised with him and supported him in regard to the resolution of 1921. So far as General Smuts was concerned he was trifling with his own country, trifling with the resolution of 1921 and trifling with the Government of India. General Smuts compared the Imperial Conference with the League of Nations and yet he refused to act in the spirit of the League of Nations which was to settle the disputes of one country with the other. General Smuts charged him with the breach of international etiquette, but he thought he would still attempt more such breaches until he got equal terms for his countrymen. After the opposition of General Smuts he found that the problem of South Africa and Asia was likely to be very grave and on that question only depended the unity of the Empire. He would say without the slightest compunction that so far as General Smuts was concerned instead of balancing about the unity he had succeeded in alienating the Indians to a large extent from his own country and had made the problem of Indians more acute. This problem will require concentrated energy and attention both on the part of Indians and the Government of India.

THE 1921 RESOLUTION.

Coming to the resolution of 1921 at the Imperial Conference which was settled by the exertion of their distinguished countryman, Mr. Sastri, 18 months ago to asked the Conference as to what effect was given and what steps were proposed to be taken in future. The Dominion Premiers agreed to receive Committees from India to work in co-operation with the Committees appointed in the Dominions. Mr. Massey further suggested that it was likely that his Dominion would appoint a Franchise Committee and that Committee would discuss the Indian question with the Committee appointed by the Government of India. The question of franchise and the right of trading and occupation of land and similar questions were to be settled by the Committee in co-operation with the Committee proposed by him, but so far as General Smuts was concerned, his appeal failed.

Then he approached the Colonial Office in regard to the Kenya decision and impressed upon them that so far as India was concerned it refused to look upon the decision as final. The Duke of Devonshire told him that as the decision was only issued in July it could not go back in September for reconsideration. He suggested the Committee to be appointed from India with whom the position of India could be considered and he promised to give due consideration to it. It was possible that the terms formulated might not satisfy Indians but the success of a satisfactory handling of that question, he said, depended entirely on how far the terms would be pressed. The Committees, he said, were to be appointed at a very early date and he assured that it would be thoroughly representative irrespective of party politics. He was solely responsible for the suggestion of the appointment of the Committees and no one else and if anything went wrong he would consider himself responsible for it. Lord Reading too was in earnest on this question and he has asked him to proceed direct to Mysore instead of going to Allahabad so that he might discuss this question with him. Finally he thanked Lord Peel and Mr. H. S. Pollack for their sympathy and support while he was in England.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the President terminated the proceedings.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

INCREASE IN WATER TAX SUGGESTED.

INDISPENSABILITY OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday at 5-10 p.m. (S. T.) to discuss the Municipal Budget estimates for 1924-25, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out certain remissness in the preparation of the budget estimates. He said that the general tax was increased by 11 per cent. three years ago but still the executive could not balance the budget. During the last five years their revenues had increased by 49 per cent. and their expenditures by 50 per cent. They had dissipated all their surplus balances of 40 lakhs and to-day they were face to face with a deficit of about 7½ lakhs. Referring to the proposed increase of ½ per cent. in water tax he thought it was inadvisable to do so as that would inflict much hardship on poor tenants. Instead of that he suggested a slight increase in the general tax which would yield them more revenue. Pointing to the expenditure items he deprecated the proposal of purchasing costly motor cars and conveyences for Municipal officers. He suggested that the expenditure should be cut down by 30 lakhs in various items shown in the estimates. That was, in his opinion, the only way for balancing the budget. He argued that no case had been made out by the Commissioner for increasing the water tax, which if resorted to would only bring upon them odium of the public. He thought a ten per cent. cut all round in the expenditure was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy wished that there was no increase at all in water taxation so that they might have made a good impression in the public mind. On the whole he considered the budget to be satisfactory under the circumstances.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the water tax should not be increased.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot was also not in favour of increasing the water tax.

Mr. G. T. Fry thought that much expenditure could be saved by retrenchment in obsolete stores balance. He deprecated the idea of increasing water charges to Railways and Port Trust.

Mr. Baman Behram thought that the budget was a commendable one inasmuch as there was no increment in general taxation.

Mr. Meyer Nissim thought that a small sub-committee should be appointed to go into all details of the whole matter and assist the Commissioner in cutting down expenditure in all possible ways.

Dr. Meisheri spoke against the proposed increase in water tax and supported all round retrenchment in expenditure.

ALL ROUND REDUCTION WANTED.

Mr. Tairsee while agreeing that the water supply was not satisfactory, thought, that the increase in water tax by ½ per cent. could not be resisted in view of the provisions in the Municipal Act. He supported the proposal of reducing expenditure by ten per cent. all round.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar agreed to the proposal of increasing water charges to Railways and Port Trust.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he agreed, as far as possible, to prepare the budget next year according to their present suggestions and criticisms and increase water charges to Railways and Port Trust by ½ per cent. or 1 per cent. accordingly as the Standing Committee would decide. Referring to the criticisms regarding water supplied to Bandra and Kurla and the Lunatic Asylum at Thana, he said that the Bombay Corporation was not bound to supply water to those places. He said that the number of temporary employments was almost nil. Referring to the proposal of doing away with extraordinary allowances he pointed out various difficulties in the way of putting the proposal into practice. Referring to the proposed increase in water tax he pointed out that it was perfectly legal. Besides, he said, they must show to the Government that they were prepared to meet expenditure by increasing water tax. He emphasised that Government would not pay them any loan unless the budget was balanced by increasing water tax. Referring to the fear entertained by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the landlords would harass poor tenants if water tax was increased, he said that the apprehension was groundless as all increase in rents were subject to the provisions of the Rent Act and the landlords had no free hand in the matter. So the tenants were adequately safeguarded. He thought that the question of dispensing with the obsolete stores was not an easy one though he was prepared to do away with some officers if they desired him to do so. But he maintained that the services of the European officers were indispensable. He hoped that somehow they would make up the deficit of 7½ lakhs.

Further discussion was adjourned to Monday next.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, in introducing the budget estimates for 1924-25, for discussion, said:—

Gentlemen,—The Budget prepared by the Commissioner for the year 1924-25 shows that, the estimated income and expenditure have exceeded Rs. 3 crores for the first time in the budget history of this Municipality. The budget is however, a simple one. The expenditure in round figures is estimated at Rs. 3,19,73,000 against Rs. 2,99,16,000 for the year 1923-24, giving an increase of Rs. 20,56,000. More than nine-tenths of this increase is made up as under:—(1) Primary Education Rs. 1,76,000; (2) street cleansing and conservancy Rs. 2,31,000; (3) drainage, Rs. 2,49,000; (4) contribution to the City Improvement Trust Rs. 2,78,000; and (5) debt for water works and general purposes Rs. 2,27,000; total Rs. 13,61,000.

The [illegible] of Rs. 1,76,000 on primary education is due to expansion of the Schools Committee's programme I may inform the Committee on the authority of our colleague, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, that the Schools Committee have in the last week modified their programme of education and have curtailed their estimate of expenditure for the next year by about Rs. 2,00,000. The increases in expenditure are shown in detail in the Commissioner's note and full reasons are given for the same. I therefore need not take up your time in regard to these items of increases. It appears that the increased expenditure for the next year does not admit of its being curtailed to any appreciable extent unless the members have got any suggestions to offer as to how to curtail it.

TASK OF FINDING MONEY.

Being thus faced with an expenditure Rs. 3,19,73,000, the task of finding sufficien money to finance it is not an easy one. Ordinarily this would not have been possibl without raising taxation all round. ou sympathetic Commissioner, in his desire no to tax the city beyond its capacity to pay the taxes during a period of bad trade, has proposed to retain the taxes at their curren year's rates except the water tax which is proposed to be raised by only half per cent. The income for the year 1924-25 based on the aforesaid rates of taxation is estimated to yield Rs. 3,12,18,000 as against Rs. 2,96,85,000 for the current year giving an increase of Rs. 15,33,000, the increases in income are shown in detail in the Commissioner's note and full reasons are given for the same. I therefore, need not take up your time in regard to these items of increases.

RATEABLE VALUES.

The estimates of revenue expected to be realized from property taxes appear to have been made with great caution. I am, however, of opinion that with proper and strict supervision it should be possible to revise the rateable values of properties more accurately than has been hitherto done and thus enhance revenue from these sources, to a very great extent. The increase under education is due to an anticipated increase in the contribution from Government towards primary education. With regard to this increase, I am not very hopeful, considering the fact that Government have paid only Rs. 4,41,000 in 1922-23, against an estimate of Rs. 7,00,000 and only Rs. 600 in the current year against an estimate of Rs. 8,63,000. No doubt, the subject of these contributions has been recently under the consideration of Government and the Corporation and the representatives of the Corporation who ar negotiating with Government in the matter will press on them the claims of the city for getting in full the contributions due un der the arrangement previously sanctioned by Government. I am, however, afraid that for any reasons the estimated contributions are not fully realized from Government, our budget estimates will be considerably affected and the Corporation will be compelled to raise the taxation to meet the Schools Committee's liabilities unless that Committee takes timely steps to curtail its expenditure proportionately.

The estimated expenditure and income for the year 1924-25 according to the Commission er's proposals sand thus:—Expenditure, Rs 3,19,73,000; income, Rs. 3,12,18,000; deficit Rs. 1,12,000.

HOW TO MEET DEFICIT.

This deficit will have to be met from the working cash balance which is estimated to amount to Rs. 16,63,000. In addition to the aforesaid deficit, an advance of Rs. 2,96,000 will also have to be made from the cash balance for the purchase of plant and machinery during the year 1924-25. As these processes will reduce the cash balance to a very appreciable extent, the Commissioner proposes to transfer Rs. 3,00,000 from the net premia fund to the cash balance so as to leave a net unhypothecated cash balance of Rs. 9,12,000 at the close of the year 1924-25.

The Commissioner has stated that "ou stable sources of income have in no way been affected but still continue their upwar tendency and must continue to improve with the development of the city and the return a prosperity which it is to be hoped, canno be far distant." I am afraid I cannot entire ly endorse this view of the Commissioner I am humbly of opinion that there are ver few signs of the returns to the prosperity of the nomal times in the near future. I should therefore advise that we should proceed ver cautiously and carefully in budgetting our in come and expenditure. I should therefo think that instead of budgetting for a defici of Rs. 7,55,000 in the next year's budget an encroaching on the net pemia fund to the ex tent of Rs. 3,00,000 for supplementing th working cash balance, we should curtail th expenditure side so as to balance the incom side.

THE AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Before concluding, I would like to make few remarks regarding the accounts syste and accounts department of the Municipality It is a standing complaint of almost all Mu nicipal contractors that the payment of thei bills is inordinately delayed. This discourage many good contractors from tendering fo Municipal works. I should therefore reques the Commissioner to so modify the account system as to admit of prompt payment being made to the contractors. This may necessitat the transference of the control of bills to larger extent to the Chief Accountant's De partment from other departments and th strengthening of the accounts departmet cope with the additional work that be thrown on it. Any expenditure incurred this direction will not go to waste. If th suggestion is carried out, the Municipalit would stand a good chance of getting a larg number of contractors to compete for Muni cipal works, and thereby obtaining bette rates, when it is known that Municipal pay ments are promptly made. Again recently the Municipality has undertaktn gigantic scheme for the development of the city and of it water works.

These have necessitated the raising loans, not by lakhs but by crores. Despit these unprecedentedly large borrowings, th accounts and audit department whose duty is to keep the accounts of these large sum and to audit innumerable and heavy bils various works, and which should have been consequently properly strengthened to enable it to cope satisfactorily with the additional work, has remained what it was years ago. Under these circumstances, if anything goes amiss it should be no fault of the audit de partment, but of the Corporation who did not enquire and see whether the audit departmen was properly and sufficiently manned to exer cise an efficient control over the expenditur of such huge amounts. I would ask the Com missioner and the Standing Committee care fully to consider what steps should be take to improve this state of affairs.

Before concluding, I should like to than the Commissioner for having taken a sympa thetic view of the present bad times and hav ing framed his budget in a way so as to mee as far as possible the wishes of the Corpora tion by not suggesting any increase in taxatio except a slight increase in water tax.

The discussion on the various items of th budget was then adjourned till Friday after noon.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

(Continued from page 8.)

repetition of our sad old history. Will the country allow it?

The Issue.

No. The Congress and the country will not allow the Akalis to be crushed. They realize that the blow is aimed at all movements for Freedom. They know that the issue is not merely religious, but political. It matters nothing whether the activities in which the S. G. P. C. was engaged are religious or political. If the S.G.P.C. has launched on activities that are not strictly within their jurisdiction, the community which elected them is there to control them. They have shown not the slightest sign of disapproval. It is not necessary for me here to enter into a discussion of the nature of Akali activities. The issue is perfectly simple. Are we free, in this country, to associate together, to organize for independent action. Let not this plain issue be clouded by the merits of Nabha abdication, the worship of Hindu idols in Sikh temples or other irrelevant questions which are trotted out to prejudice the country against the Akalis.

With a clear perception of this plain challenge to the right of free association, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has passed the following resolution, recommended to them by the leaders who met to consider the situation at Amritsar on 13th November.

"That the attack made by Government on S. G. P. C. and Akali Dal is a direct challenge to the right of free Association of all Indians for non-violent activities and being convinced that the blow is aimed at all movements for freedom resolves to stand by the Sikhs and calls upon Hindus, Mussulmans, Christians, Parsees and all people of India to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs in the present struggle. Further, that an Akali Sahitya (aid) Committee be appointed to do effective propaganda all over the country, regarding the Akali situation and to render necessary 'assistance' including financial assistance to the Akalis."

Those who have watched with wonder and admiration the noble sufferings of the brave Akalis will consider it a privilege to be given the opportunity to show their sympathy with them in a practical manner. Will Bombay loosen her purse strings and take the lead?

MR. JAMNADAS AND ROWDYISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have correctly voiced the pain felt by followers of Mahatma (by this expression I mean those who joined the Congress Organisation only after Mahatma took up the leadership) at the meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya on 25th November. There were a few even in that meeting who remonstrated with the noisy majority but, I am sure, Mr. Jamnadas will not have a good word to say of them. I felt as if I was attending a meeting in the pre Gandhi age, that age in which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was being lionised and which was essentially characterised by rowdyism. That is in fact the reason why I have taken the particular heading for my communication. Mr Jamnadas addressed numerous meetings in that age in Shantaram's chawl and always received thundering cheers. As one who attended a very great proportion of those meetings, I can assert that ninety per cent of the cheers were for the most abusive expressions with which he described either members of bureaucracy or Moderate leaders and the remaining ten per cent were for repeating either names great Tilak, like and Besant, Gandhi, Pherozeshah, Gokhale and Ranade or some of their trite sayings. The spirit of rowdyism is an essential of that age and was fed by Mr. Jamnadas in Bombay as by nobody else. To-day he finds that that spirit has recoiled on him and protests against it. But it is too late! Mahatma Gandhi was the first prominent man to condemn this spirit and was alone responsible for the general chivalry shown by audiences since the Calcutta Congress of 1920, at the beginning of which he delivered the most effective denunciation of the unchivalry of not giving a hearing to the opponent. A good number of Liberals including converts like Dr. Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye find it paying to be ungrateful to Mahatma. If in nothing else, Mr. Jamnadas is with these Liberal stalwarts in this quality so completely that Mr. Jamnadas forgets the wellknown fact that the abovenamed indignant remonstrance of Mahatma was alone able to secure to Mrs. Besant a hearing at the Congress Session. Compared with this ungratefulness, his complaint against your correspondent is a very tame affair. Really your correspondent has given him more than justice. Filled with his own importance, Mr. Jamnadas thought his speech to be the most important feature of the meeting and may be right. Your correspondent, like so many of us, knew that the disturbance was the main feature of the meeting. Mr. Jamnadas calls the ejaculations of the rowdies "silly" but your correspondent could, justifiably, think them proper and many of Mr. Jamnadas's remarks "silly" and worse. It was not as if a minority in the Hall was bent on wrecking the meeting. The fact was that the voters who have followed the lead of Mr. V. J. Patel and have imbibed the "wrecking" mentality (which Mr. Jamnadas did possess in a bygone age) were in possession of the Hall in a majority. Mr. Popatlal Chudgar's questions show the main feature of the meeting. Mr. Jamnadas was the 'nominal' hero and the 'real' buffoon of the meeting. Your correspondent gave him justice in giving prominence to the ejaculations and interpellations of the rowdies above Mr. Jamnadas's speech.

I have said your correspondent gave Mr. Jamnadas more than justice and must prove it. The speech was a mere acrobatic feat. Mr. Jamnadas was battling against an adverse audience. It is wellknown that the greatest orators are they whocan face and sway adverse audiences. In fact the services of such orators are requisitioned to perform such feats. With pride did Mrs. Besant say in a rowdy meeting in 1920 that she had faced even more boisterous audiences. On Monday evening Mr. Jamnadas was put on his mettle and had an occasion to prove how great his value is as a great speaker. The greater the obstruction the intenser the animosity, the more frequent the disturbances and interruptions in the audience, the greater is the speaker's merit proved to be. Deporting the obstruction, the animosity, the disturbance and interruptions fully, your correspondent has demonstrated to those, who were not at the meeting and might not have normally known, the wonderful stamina of Mr. Jamnadas as a platform speaker. Mr. Jamnadas ought to be grateful to your correspondent for this service.

Apparently Mr. Jamnadas is one of those precocious celebrities who have stopped learning. Possibly he has also stopped forgetting. He is as hardened at his present age as some of those whom he and Mrs. Besant called "yesterdays" but who did keep on growing up to an age twice that of Mr. Jamnadas. His amazing statement about the meaning of the "Liberal Rout" proves the hardening of his mind and intellect. He has not cared to know what were the professions of the Das party which secured them such victories. He did not seem to have inquired what was Mr. V. J. Patel's one "warcry." "Oust the Liberals" was one nostrum which he used with results disastrous to the Liberals. Probably Mr. Jamnadas pretends ignorance of his own greater repulsion than even of the Liberals. The Das party always emphasised the fact they were 'not' going back to the so-called 'constitutional methods" and that emphasis alone secured them their victory. The only lesson to be learnt from the elections is that the country is so estranged from the Liberals (amongst whom ordinary people put Mr. Jamnadas) that hatred of them is capable of giving victory to the haters and that the Congress has such a hold even on those whom the bureaucracy admitted to electoral franchise that even a minority of Congressmen can turn out Liberals bag and baggage. This lesson is inconvienient to Mr. Jamnadas but is the only true lesson.

Mr. Jamnadas's reference to the Jazirat-ul-Arab is fraught with more dangerous possibilities and has, probably, led you to write what I shall call the Post Script in which occurs the sentence "Mr. Jamnadas's speech was more contentious than we had supposed and nicely calculated to annoy a Nationalist audience." This reference opens up a great issue and touches the momentous question of Hindu-Moslem amity. I do not want to dally with such a momentous question and shall deal with it only if I have the physical strength required by the length at which it must be treated. Pending that, allow me to humbly thank you for voicing the resentment against rowdyism felt by every humble follower of the Mahatma.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. LELE.

30th Nov. 23.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

MR. B. J. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

On Friday afternoon Mr. B. J. Wadia, the Principal of the Bombay Government Law School was examined at great length. He said that the students of the Law School were taught by a staff of fourteen very eminent professors and they took great pains to make their respective subjects as easy as possible. The standard of courses on Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Mercantile Law, Hindu Law, Principles on Equity, etc., was recently raised and the students passing the L. L. B. Examination now possessed greater knowledge in those subjects than before. Examiners were appointed by the University Faculty of Law and from the percentage of passes in the examinations which was on the average 45, it would appear that the Law examinations were not easy. He did not see much difference between the L. L. B's. of England and Bombay, because though formerly in the English Universities Law of Property was an additional subject but since Hindu and Mahomedan Laws were introduced as an alternative subject instead of that on Law of Property, the difference dwindled to nothing. He on the other hand was of opinion that the pass course in England was easier than the pass course in Bombay.

To a question by the President whether he would like the matter of legal education to be taken over by a Bar Council, Mr. Wadia said that he would not think that step to be very desirable as that would mean practically killing the University Faculty of Law, because excepting a very few students some would come to take a degree which would be of no use in practical life.

To a question by Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. Wadia said that 90 per cent. of the students were employed in different offices and therefore, it was not possible to take batches of students to courts of law to give them practical training. They were not taught even to draw up plaints, etc., in the class but leading cases were referred to during lectures and students were asked to cite leading cases in their answer papers.

As regards future Chambers in India Mr. Wadia was in favour of establishing Bars on Provincial basis. On the whole Mr. Wadia thought the existing system quite alright and the standard of teaching in the Bombay Law School was quite up to the mark and met the requirements of the practitioners.

MR. BROOMFIELD'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness examined was Mr. R. S. Broomfield, District Judge of Bijapur, who was formerly at Ahmedabad. He spoke mostly on the system of practice prevalent in the mufossil courts, as he had no experience of Bombay. He said that the Pleader's Examination which entitles persons to practise on a par with the L. L. B's. in Sind was not of a high standard. Though there were some pleaders in Sind who practised quite efficiently. He was of opinion that the present system of inquiring into the professional conduct of pleaders whenever such cases arose, was quite satisfactory, but a right of appeal to the High Court should be allowed. He did not approve of any other authority in that respect. He did not approve of the suggestion of abolishing the vakalatnama. He was opposed to the introduction of the dual system of vakils and attorneys in the mofussil on the ground that such a step would tend to increase the cort of litigation. He did not think that the cases were not well prepared by the pleaders in the mofussil.

The Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court did not turn up to give evidence on Friday afternoon, though his name was also scheduled for the day. The Committee then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

SEQUEL TO TERRITORIAL SCANDAL.

AHMEDABAD PARSI ANJUMAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

The following resolutions were passed by a largely attended meeting of the Parsee community held in the Parsee Fire Temple on 25th ult., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ardesher D. Wadia, M.B.E. Trustee of the Parsee Panchayet:—

Resolution No. I. proposed by Mr. Tehmuras A. Karanjawalla, and seconded by Mr. B. D. Khambatta condemned th conduct of Lieut. J.D. Kothawala who in order to dissuade the members of the deputation at Teethal to approach Major King, or to induce them to refrain from disclosing facts which resulted in the deplorable arrest of the four Parsi youths, created panic in the minds of members by representing to them that matters would be worse if the deputation approached Major King."

The following is the text of resolution No. II. which was proposed by Dr. Miss Shirce Tarapore, L.M. & S., and seconded by Mr. Perosha M. Bhavanagari:— "This meeting puts on record its thanks to the deputation and its leader and spokesman K.B. Dr. B.H. Nanavatty, who interviewed Major King on behalf of the boys arrested, and on behalf of those who had resigned, and to record their protest against the allegation made against the deputation by Major King in his letter. The deputation consisted of the parents and the close relatives of the boys arrested, and as such, were deeply concerned about their welfare, to say that their representation in the interest of their boys, who had resigned, amounted to "tampering with the loyalty of the troops," is doing grave injustice to the gentlemen, who at a time of great panic, went forward to plead the cause of the youths before their superior officer. This meeting conveys its gratitude specially to the members of the deputation for having obtained the release of the arrested boys.

Resolution No. III. proposed by Mr. Cawasji F. Khambatta, and seconded by Mr. A. C. Shethna ran as under:—

"This meeting has read with much regret the letters of Major King No. 1741/1/A-13 and 1741/2/A-13 dated 7-11-1923 and 9th Nov. 1923, respectively conveyed to the Anjuman through the Advisory Committee and take strong exception to the suggestion contained therein and that the agitation in connection with the local Company is the result of the quarrels of various sections of Parsi community. This meeting emphatically desires to bring to the notice of Major King that it was at the instance of the Parsi Anjuman that the local Company was first started and consequently the Anjuman is rightly and deeply concerned about the interests of the Parsi youths who have joined the Company. This meeting of the Anjuman has, like Major King, no concern with the differences of individuals of the community, and it assures Major King that the Anjuman's stand is based principally upon the assurance and promises of Col. Lavie, a responsible representative of the Government at the time of recruitment. While realising to the full the need of discipline in the Army, this meeting again begs to draw the attention of Major King to the special circumstances of the resignations tendered in Ahmedabad. This meeting regrets that Major King's aforesaid letter is based on one-sided representation, and does grave injustice and wrong to the local Anjuman. This meeting respectfully reiterates that the resignations tendered may kindly be accepted without further delay in view of Col. Lavie's clear assurances and in view of the fact that conditions of service have changed since Col. Lavie's promises at the time of enrolment. As Major King appears to have taken a one-sided attitude without listening to the other side, this meeting is of opinion that failing to get any satisfaition from Major King, this meeting resolves and requests the Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Simla, for an independent Court of Inquiry on the whole question. This meeting entirely disagrees with the remarks of Major King that the members of the deputation could have been charged with tampering with the loyalty of the Army and this meeting can not believe for a moment that their representations were such as would make them so liable."

The last resolution (No. IV) was proposed by Dr. G.D. Ankiesaria, and seconded by Mr C.F. Khambatta. Its text is as follows:—

"K.B. Rustomji when recruiting assured the guardians of the boys can join the Battalion, and can resign whenever they liked. Similar assurance to the boys and the Parsi community was given by Col. Lavie. This meeting, therefore, views the attitude of K.B. Rustomji with extreme regret and disappointment, in not having recommended the resignations of boys as per his assurance. This meeting further resolves that the Parsi community will not be at rest till the resignations already submitted, are accepted, on the grounds of definite assurances given by Col. Lavie and K.B. Rustomji at the time of enrolment."

A press Note published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette announces that Government has decided to recruit during the next year 10 to 15 probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Bombay Presidency.

CONTROL OF THE SERVICES.

PLEA AGAINST TRANSFERENCE.

LEE COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The Lee Commission examined to-day the last batch of witnesses in Allahabad Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., member, Board of Revenue, U. P. and Mr. L. W. Jardine, I.C.S., were heard in private, while Mr. Clay gave evidence in public. In his replies to the questionaire on the organisation of the Services, Mr. Clay proceeds on the premises that the Commission's chief objects are to examine the possibility of further Indianisation with a view to economy and of provincialising All-India Services. To meet these ends he submits a scheme which he says is a primarily applicable to the I.C.S., but is capable of application to all Imperial Services.

On the question of control, he believes that neither the existing members would agree to the transference of control to India nor would the essential European element in future be forthcoming on this basis. The European officers would therefore have to be recruited on the Imperial basis and under the Secretary of State's control. As for proportion of recruitment he would raise it immediately to 50 per cent. of each race and would maintain this for fifteen to twenty years, by which time the strength of the Indians and Europeans in the entire cadre would be about half and half. The Europeans in the I.C.S., should be recruited as at present on an Imperial basis, and he would allow any Indian who chose to go to England to sit with Europeans in examination and if successful such Indian should receive the same treatment as Europeans. As regards the covenant with the Secretary of State, though they should not be eligible for overseas allowance, Indians recruited in India under the system now prevailing should be constituted into a superior Provincial Indian Civil Service distinct from the existing Provincial Service and controlled entirely by local Governments. This provincial I.C.S., would increase annually, while the Imperial I.C.S., would decrease, so that gradually the latter will disappears and will be replaced by the former, but the period within which such development will take place can hardly be determined now. Members of these two services would be doing exactly the same work and for practical purposes would be regarded as belonging to the same service.

QUESTION OF PAY.

The pay of the provincial I.C.S., would be fixed on a provincial basis, say, two-thirds of the Imperial I.C.S. the case of the Indian recruited in England deserves special consideration. He should be paid higher than the provincial I.C.S. standard and lower than the European member of the Imperial I.C.S. This scheme, Mr. Clay estimates, would eventually reduce the cost of the superior Civil Services in India by one-third. He urges that promotions from the Provincial Services be increased.

Criticism has been made that officers in the Provincial Service lack in initiative and are prone to shirk responsibility. This, he says, is hardly surprising in view of the fact that these officers had been trained throughout the service in the habit of subordination, which scarcely encourages them to think or act for themselves. This could be avoided if a certain number of inferior posts were lessened and selection from the ranks of the Provincial Services made at an earlier period of the officer's career than at present.

Mr. Clay does not consider any further readjustment in the position of the services necessary as readjustment on a considerable scale has already taken place and this process is still going on. For instance, the powers of the District Magistrate, who once possessed a great deal of absolute authority had been greatly reduced, and Mr. Clay warns against any further diminution as to what is left of the District Magistrate's authority is hardly enough to secure the maintenance of law and order in his charge. He is opposed to any suggestion at present which aimed at the reduction of Europeans below 50 per cent. because even when holding half posts Europeans would number 600 in the I.C.S., of whom one-fifth must be written off on leave and as many more must be junior officer under training. Thus only 360 Europeans officers would be available to hold responsible executive and advisory charges all over India and Burma. Any further reduction in this number would not enable the Europeans to fulfil their main purpose of maintaining western standards of administration.

On the question of Service conditions, he endorses the view put forward by the European Government Servants' Association. If the recruitment of Europeans is to continue it is imperative to restore the contentment of the Services and abolish the feeling of insecurity which, with or without reason, obsesses the European officers in India. In any case it will not be easy to revive enthusiasm for a diminishing and dying service. It is difficult to persuade a crew to man a sinking ship. Nevertheless if India gave adequate pay, prospects and security and if facts were placed before recruits fairly, without exaggeration in either direction, the right type of men would be forthcoming, although the old attractions of the Service have gone, Mr. Clay believes. "It is still possible to carry on a great tradition of the Service to find work of absorbing interest for every day in the year and in many cases to win the esteem and regard not only of a small circle of personal friends but also of that much large if inarticulate public for whom the Collector is still the embodiment of justice and the protector of the poor."

SOCIAL REFORM.

IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

DR. BESANT'S ADDRESS AT WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The following are the extracts from Dr. Annie Besant's Address on Social Reform delivered on Thursday at the All-India Social Workers' Conference:—

It is a great honor which you have done to me, Friends, in inviting me to preside over this Conference ,in which are gathered together men and women representing some thirty Societies, various in religions, various in methods, various in Nationalities, but all linked into one by a common object, Service to our Brethren, the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of the realisation of Human Brotherhood, the Brotherhood which overleaps all obstacles to clasp a brother's hand. The Law of Human Society should not be the Law of the Jungle, in which the struggling beasts fight for the food which supports their lives, so that the strongest, the craftiest, the swiftest emerges triumphant as the fittest to survive. Even among the nercest of them, mother love will sacrifice itself to save the cubs, and thus prolong the race. Among the social animals, the stronger horned and antlered males protect the females and their young, and risk their lives that the weaker ones may escape while they face the foe. It is the dawning of a higher Law, the Law of the Family, in which strength is used, however partially, to protect and not to slay. The Law of Human Society should be the Law of the Family, within whose sacred circle the weakness of extreme youth or extreme old age, of sickness, of infirmity, of mal-formation, of defectiveness, is not taken as a reason for neglect, nor for unkindness, nor for oppression, but as a reason for greater tenderness, for gentler compassion, for fuller service. For, in the family, at least, Love is the fulfilling of the Law, and in the larger family of the Nation, Love must be the inspiration of Law, and the duties spontaneously taken up by the elders towards the youngers in the family by the impulsion of Love are—when broadened and made permanent—the Social Virtues which secure the stability and the happiness of the State.

For those Virtues, born of Love, are the fittest to survive in Human Society, and are verily essential to its continuance, though at the first sight they may seem to bring about the destruction of its best, its most necessary elements. The Hero who sacrifices his life to serve his country, the Martyr who sacrifices his life to serve his religion, they obey the highest Law which has yet been revealed to man, the Law of Service, the Law of Sacrifice. For in the voluntary death of the body, they exhale the deathless fragrance and inspiration of the highest human qualities, by the attainment of which man reaches Union with God and with his brother. Huxley, the Agnostic, believed in human perfectibility, and affirmed, in the words of an Eastern Sage: "The Law of the survival of the fittest is the Law of Evolution for the brute; the Law of Self-Sacrifice is the Law of Evolution for the man." For the Spirit lives by giving, not by taking, and to the Spirit sacrifice is not pain but is the highest joy.

There is a legend which comes down to us from the elder days, a legend which embodies the foundation of Human Brotherhood. It is said that when the Philosopher-Mystic, Shri Shankaracharya, was visiting Benares, and had performed in Gangamai his morning ablutions, and had offered up his morning prayers to the Most High, he passed, wrapped in thought, through the narrow streets, and found, barring his way, rolling playfully on the ground over which his holy feet were to pass, an outcaste of the lowest type. Shrinking from the contact, scarce evitable in that strait path, Shankaracharya cried out hastily: "Out of the way, out of the road, let me pass." Laughing, the outcaste raised his eyes under his ragged hair: "Who asks whom, Great Sage, to get out of the way? Is it your food-made body that asks my food-made body to get out of the way? or is it the inner Consciousness in you that asks the inner Consciousness in me to get out of the road?" And the merry outcaste gave another joyous roll, while the Philosopher, startled by the unexpected retort, stood silent. "Say, then, O mighty Sage, in the changeless Brahm, Atma, full of eternal Bliss and Wisdom, where is the difference between the Brahmana and the Svapaka? Is there any difference in the sun-ray that shines on Ganga's water, and on the water in an open pot in the Chandala's yard? Is there any difference between the Akash pervading a golden vessel and an earthen jar?" Then the Sage, who had taught the doctrine of Non-Duality, saw within the outcaste the Light, splendor of the Hidden God, cometh into the world," and he said, folding his hands in salutation: "He who realises the One Consciousness abiding in the waking, the Consciousness abiding in the dreaming and the dreamless sleep, who realises the One Consciousness in all embodied beings, from the mightiest Deva to the tiniest ant, who thus realises that the Reality is not in the transitory forms but in the Eternal Consciousness, he is my Guru, whether in the form of a Chandala or of a Twice-born." And the twice-born Sage touched the head of the outcaste, in whom he saw the shining of the Divine Splendor.

Thus to see the Spirit through the veil of flesh in the most degraded of our brethren is the bed-rock of Social Service, and the redemption of our degraded brother. The inspiration to Social Reform springs from the longing to clear away the obstacles of ignorance, of physical, emotional and mental filth, of brutal instincts, of criminal tendencies, that prevent in him the shining through of that Spirit in man, who is a spark of the Divine Fire.

PENOLOGY AND OUR PRISONS.

Prisons, as an application of a wrong Theory—deserve careful study ere the treatment of criminals in the concrete is considered. For a working definition of Crime, we may say that a crime is an act forbidden under penalty, as dangerous or injurious to the public welfare, by the laws of the country in which we are living. It may, or may not, be morally wrong in itself; that depends on the normal moral level of the country. The criminal is abnormal among the normal. Two classes stand out as strikingly abnormal, as below the average level: lunatics and criminals; they shade into each other, and modern Science tends more and more to regard the criminal as an undiscovered lunatic. While Lombroso's theory of the congenital criminal has been widely discussed and disputed, and Dr. Maurice Parmelee in his work, *Criminology* (1921) rejects it on somewhat minute and technical grounds, he himself comes very nearly to a similar conclusion:

On the other hand, it is doubtless true that some persons are born with traits which make them peculiarly prone to commit crimes if their environment is conducive to criminal conduct, and part of the criminal class is recruited from this group. In recognition, therefore, of these powerful congenital forces for crime, there is a measure of truth in calling them born criminals.

Lombroso found certain peculiarities in anatomical malformations of the skeleton and viscera, as well as certain abnormalities in physiological processes, which he considered to be of an atavistic type. He spoke of the born criminal as a "fou moral," "a moral madman," but such a phrase takes us no further.

Then we must abolish niggling, silly, provocative rules, the mechanical uniformity which turns men into machines, destroying all harmless expression of thought and feeling, and causing dangerous nervous irritation, which breaks out occasionally in mutiny and revolt. The result of this constant pressure of uniformity, of the shutting out of all healthy interests, of shutting a man into a cell, is the abnormal importance attached to small grievances, to fancied offences, brooded over till they expand into mountainous wrongs.

MARRIAGE.

There is no more difficult subject for Social Reformers to touch than that of Marriage, and rightly so, for on the sacredness of the family depends the stability and purity of Society, the safety of mothers and children, and the family depends on the marriage relation. Owing to these fundamental facts, marriage has always been interwoven with religions, and religious rites have been invoked to heighten the marriage obligations. While religions were National and while the rejection of the religion of the State, as with Israel and in Republican or Imperial Rome, was regarded, so far as people belonging to the Nation were concerned, as treason to the State, few difficulties arose, if any, with regard to marriage; the civil and the religious duties occupied one category. But in modern days, and specially in a country like India—in which are found practically all the great religions, and many survivals of forms that have long passed away among civilised people—the difficulties of accommodating varieties of beliefs with social stability are especially great in relation to marriage. Each religion has its own marriage laws, and the orthodox in each regard any relaxation of these in favour of the less orthodox as a blow at the sanctity of marriage. This difficulty has arisen also in countries on the Continent of Europe, and has there been solved, with the tacit assent of the Roman Catholic Church, which, above most other religions, insists on the indissolubility of marriage, and neither permits divorce nor the re-marriage of a divorced person, whatever may be the civil law of the country of which the parties are natives. Among the Hindus, caste differences and inter-caste rules, the forbiddal of re-marriage to a widow, and child marriage, still further complicate the question, with the varied laws of inheritance among many, and the joint family custom. It is therefore impossible, apparently, that Social Reformers of many religions can come to any joint action on the matter. And yet, from the standpoint of the State, to which the legality of the marriage union, on which depends the legitimacy or illegitimacy of its citizens, is a matter of vital concern, there should be a simple and easy way of determining the validity of every marriage.

In France, for instance, there is no interference by the State with the religion, or non-religion, of the parties desiring marriage. It is held that with that, the State has nothing to do. But it claims that it has everything to do with the legitimacy of the children, who will be its citizens and subject to its laws, and it therefore insists on the execution of a civil contract by the parties who enter into marriage with each other, whatever religious rites they may perform outside its purview. Hence the bridegroom and bride with their respective relatives and friends, sign the marriage contract before the State officials, and return to their several homes. Within a few days the religious ceremony, that which alone in the eyes of all belonging to the religion, makes them husband and wife, takes place, exactly as if no civil contract had been made. Such is the solution which has been found to work smoothly among a people very devoted to their religion, and a people also among whom religious controversies are very bitter. The bitterness between the Catholic and the Atheist in France is perhaps one of the keenest in the world; yet neither objects to the civil marriage; the Catholic complies with the law of his country, and the Atheist does not concern himself with the religious ceremonies of his neighbour.

It was clear in the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Dr. Gour's Bill, that a similar solution of intermarriages between castes and sub-castes and between persons of different religious divisions, did not recommend itself to the orthodox belonging to the different religions of the members. Parsis and Muhammadans, as well as Hindus, objected to a civil formality in addition to the religious rite, as in some way throwing a slur on the religious ceremony. While that feeling continues to exist among large members of pious persons, it is manifestly undesirable to force on them a State duty to which they feel a religious objection, vantage of it. It seems, therefore, impossible for Social Reformers as a body, however much they may desire it, to formulate any common policy on Marriage Reform. Some will oppose child-marriage on religious social and scientific grounds; others will be in favour of it. Some will think that widows have as much right to re-marry as widowers, and will therefore, whether they disapprove or approve the marriage of widows refuse to ostracise socially any who exercise that right. Those who insist on the orthodox way can follow it according to their conscience. Those who would enlarge and reform social customs under this head are free to carry on their own propaganda, and at the worst can console themselves with the fact that we all die, sooner or later, that each generation introduces some new ideas, both good and bad, and that ultimately all ideas are tested by Time, and only the good survive.

WELFARE AND FACTORY LABOUR.

If we were to have Right Education, we should have no criminals to restrain; but even Education cannot make a thoroughly satisfactory Citizen out of a starving babe; born from starved and over-worked mother into a room which has no fresh air, and which is black-dark at noon—say in a Bombay Chawl. It is said that the mother is drained to nourish the unborn child, and that therefore the babe may be fairly nourished though the mother is ill-fed. Yet the death-rate of babies in their first month of independent life is appalling. On this, we have to face one of the great problems of the life of the poor—the co-existence of motherhood and of factory labour. I am not going to raise here the thorny question of Capital and Labour, of individual or collective ownership of land and machinery. I am here concerned only with the relation of the Nation to the Mothers of the Nation, a condition which not grappled with till lately in the great manufacturing country of England, had filled her factory towns with an undersized, pall'd and weedy population, bright in intelligence, well informed in economic and political questions, but ill-developed in body, lacking in muscular strength and in vitality, C 3 people. I have seen a finely moulded peasant woman, deep in bosom, bread in hips, transplanted to a slum, and each successive baby more stunted and more pallid than his predecessor. If healthy motherhood is to return, then the law must either forbid the labour of married women in factories, as it forbade their working in underground mines, or must insist that the employers, who engage married women as factory workers, shall remember these women's duty to the Nation, and shall give them their full wage for six weeks, or at least a month, both before and after the birth of the child. I seriously doubt whether work in the factory is compatible with the duty of a woman as mother; for the hurried and strenuous work of the factory is not congruous with the leisurely and tender care of a nursing mother for her little one, and the creche is a poor substitute for the cottage floor, and the cradle set swinging, as the mother pushes, it as she passes it in her home work. To leave the baby in a railed enclosure amid the rattle and crash of the weaving machinery battering on the tender nerves; to snatch it up for the permitted half-hour to give it its food, no time to pet and coax it, if it be wayward or uneasy; to have done the best she could for the little brothers and sisters at home; to settle the house; to hurry to the factory with the latest born; to mingle her work and her nursing; at return home to take up her household work, to cook for husband and children; to wash up, put the children to bed, and perhaps stay up half the night with the baby; and finally to get lower wage than her husband, who has only the factory work, and to have the scanty wage cut off when she needs it most—what wonder that she conceals the coming of the renewed maternal agony which means her gift to the Nation's life, but the stoppage of her wage, and that she works up till the last day even, and returns in a few days, weak and suffering, often to bear during her remaining life the results of the injury wrought on her womanhood, wrongfully robbed of the rest necessary for recuperation.

Now that women have votes in some Provinces of India, will they not make this question of Maternity Benefits their own, and remembering their own motherhood looking at their well-born, tenderly-cared for little ones, will they not insist that these, their toil-worn sisters, who share with them Motherhood's agony but little of Motherhood's joys, refuse to vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to bring India into line with other civilised countries on this matter so vital to the Nation's health?

And women can do more than this. They are eligible to sit on Municipalities, and it is Municipalities that must share part of the burden of protecting the Mothers of the Nation. In Bradford, England, the Mother-to-be is taken care of before and during her time of suffering. Expectant Mothers among the crowded poor are visited, and rooms are ready in the Maternity Home for those who lack the necessaries for medical and nursing tendance. After the birth of the child and the lapse of the requisite time of rest, the care is continued. Well-sealed bottles of the best milk that comes to the town are sent to the baby's home, and clinics are open for advice in infantile ailments. Will not women in the Madras and Bombay Municipalities, at least, exc.t themselves, whether members or only voters, to do their duty to mothers and to the children newly come into the world?

EDUCATION OF CITIZENS.

What should be the relation of the Child to the State. By "the State," I mean the organised Nation. I do not mean the Government. That is merely the organ of the Executive Power of the Nation over itself, of the Nation's Will expressed in Action, and it is, therefore, rightly called the Executive. The child coming into the world, helpless but full of potentialities is, as has been rightly said, "an asset of the Nation." But is not the property of the parents. They are trustees, not owners. If he is to be an asset not a burden, then, if he be born into a civilised Nation, he should be surrounded by conditions which will enable him to develop all the germinal qualities which he has brought with him into the world. This I claim to the Nation; without it, he will be a burden or a danger. And therefore Education should be free, that is supplied by the Nation, for the State will hereafter reap far more profit from the educated man than will his parents. Up to a common level of culture, all the future citizens should be lifted—so that pleasant social intercourse can be carried on—and then should begin the vocational education, according to the necessities of the State. The Education should go on till the citizen can earn his livelihood, and it should be compulsory, for his parents cannot be allowed to render their child a danger to the State by his ignorance.

IDEAL CHILDHOOD.

The principles of Educational Reform should be carefully discussed among the thoughtful, so that the child may have the best education the Nation is able to give. The child—all your children—will be free citizens in a free State. Then they must learn the responsibilities of Freedom, its austere demands, its immense claims, the duty of the citizen to render to the State his best, his most loyal service. Should not Education be spiritual, that we may realise our Unity? Intellectual, that all our faculties may be trained, and ready for use? Moral, that we may know our duties as civilised men and women, fit to live in a human society, mutually helpful and seeking the common good? Physical, because bodily health is necessary for our discharge of our duties, and the body must be disciplined to swift and alert obedience, the instrument of the Will, enlightened by the Intellect and guided by Morals. As we study human development, we see that the first seven years of life are dominated by the senses, and their training is the education fitted to these years; for this the child should have as much freedom as is consistent with his safety, that he may show out his qualities, his tastes, his impulses, that the teacher may rightly meet his needs, and impart the knowledge he seeks of all the things that surround him. Every generous impulse should be encouraged, every selfish impulse tenderly checked, never by a harsh word or look, so that the child may be utterly fearless, trustful, confident. The next seven years is the time for helping him to direct rightly his emotions, to inspire him with great ideals, with a love for all that is noble, heroic, beautiful, strong, self-sacrificing, serviceable, by using striking examples from the history of his own and other lands, of virtues embodied in men and women, arousing love and admiration. Then will he be fitted to pass through the period of adolescence without danger, his emotions directed to admire rightly and to act nobly. He may during these years also study the facts of science and history, store his memory with deathless verse and harmonious prose. The exercise of the more purely intellectual powers, of logic, of reasoning, of mathematics, is the chief discipline of the third septennate, and into that will come his vocational education, his hardest study. Side by side with these will go the training of the body into clean, strong, healthy manhood or womanhood.

In this sharp division, it is not intended to exclude concurrent studies, but only to intimate the dominant characteristic of each stage. In the first stage, the instruments of learning will be acquired that will be used in the second, and the foundations of Right Character will be laid by apparent play. In the second, the reason will be encouraged but never strained, and character will be builded. In the third, the intellectual will dominate, and its peculiar faculties strenuously trained. All will be done in an atmosphere of religion, i.e., of love and duty, of alert service to God through the family the school, the college, the ever-widening life.

Now that the Education of the Youth of the Nation is wholly in Indian hands, it is more than ever necessary that it should be planned wisely, directed strongly, and made beautiful by harmony and proportion. Search for, and when found, the worship of the True, the Beautiful and the Good was the Ideal of the Greek, and he embodied a wonderful conception of the True in his Philosophy, of the Beautiful in his Art, of the Good in his Service to the State.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

India has submerged, or as many people call them, depressed, classes. That is a crime against the Brotherhood of Man, the guilt of which she shares with every civilised country. In London, said Charles Booth, every tenth person died in a workhouse, a hospital, or a gaol, let alone those who died in abominable slums. But India is unique in marking her submerged classes as "untouchable." There are many generally recognised temporary reasons for untouchability, such as a contagious disease, dirt, drunkenness, and the like. But India is unique in having a huge class, one-sixth of her population, under an irremovable mark of untouchability, branded on men, women and children at birth. They are born into untouchability, as others are born into wealth and other desirable things.

What is untouchability? It is an artificial state imposed on numbers of people by the very orthodox Hindus, which does not necessarily connote inferiority of any kind, except that the touch of an untouchable person on certain others, prevents the latter from performing certain ceremonies of his or her religion, because the touch is regarded as pollution. All foreigners are regarded as untouchables by large numbers of orthodox Hindus, who will bathe after touching them, if touch be unavoidable.

In these submerged brethren of ours, India has a class which, given similar outrageous conditions, no other that I know can rival. Their patience, their gentleness, their usefulness, their absence of vindictiveness are marvellous, and the bright intelligence with which their children respond to education is a wonder, compared with other children in similar conditions in western lands. India will yet have reason to be proud of them, of these her ancient children, long trodden under foot of men. But we cannot fight for freedom with clean hands, while those who withhold it from us can point, as justification, to our treatment of our enslaved brethren. Let us set them free, while we work for our own freedom. Let us treat them as citizens, while we claim citizenship for ourselves. Let us see

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SOME OPINIONS.

Prof. PATRICK GEDDES writes:—

In the world-wide discussion of the methods and problems of education which has been long growing up, and is now so active, though still far from its climax, the main struggle has become clear; that of the many endeavours now springing up in every country towards the Education that Educates, and away from the established conventions of mere Instruction, which depresses and represses (too often even suppresses) the life of youth; and at all levels, primary, secondary, and higher. Towards furthering this true education Mr. Gidvani has long been preparing himself, even experimentally working; and in this book he sets forth his general aims, with all the needed combativeness and vigour, over the range of East and West. For both are fully open to his strictures; yet happily also opening to his ideals.

Prof. Gidvani has produced a thoughtful book full of suggestions for the remodelling of our educational system in accordance with the higher ideals of culture. He pleads for a bold innovation, a peaceful revolt against the manifold evils of present-day educational custom, which he summarises under parent-craft, priest-craft, teacher-craft and caste-craft.—("THE HINDU" of Madras.)

Prof. Gidvani's book makes as gay reading as his previous works. He finds that the inability to speak out is what is wrong with Indians. ..... He asks, "Where has the slave-mentality, so popularly talked about now, its first birth? In the schools, with the child's first 'Yes, Sir', tame and timid. Repression in India begins not with the Black Act but with the Black Board.—("THE TIMES OF INDIA.")

Mr. M. M. Gidvani is an educational expert. He has had experience of school life outside India and as a teacher in this country he has been brought into close act with the cramping system of Indian school life ..... His small volume is refreshing reading. It is written with vigour, knowledge and insight. Mr. Gidvani properly points out that our school has no relation to the streams of Indian culture, that Indian history is not visualised by pageants, dramas and pictorial representations, that rasa lilas and school celebrations are not encouraged. It is only by basing itself on the forces of our social heritage that education can become a live force in the country. Mr. Gidvani points this out. The book is well printed and got up.—("SWARAJYA" of Madras.)

The Literary Critic of the "KAISER-I-HIND" takes two lengthy reviews of the book in successive issues of the said paper. He is pleased with Mr. Gidvani's treatment of history-teaching in schools. He says, "The learned professor, it appears, has got a great deal to tell his readers with regard to the much-discussed subject of the teaching of History in schools and colleges in this country", and is pleased with the author's conclusions. The Critic finds one fault with the book. It is, to give his own words, this—"The only defect visible in the book under review is that it is a bit too much inclined towards Indian Nationalism. The author seems to be the great abhorrent of whatever that is 'slavish' in our educational system and belongs, I conjecture, (perhaps, I may be wrong) to the school of Mr. Gandhi." But despite this defect he observes that "the book under review should be on the shelf of every Indian educationist desirous of ameliorating the present system of education."

Many other reviewers have also expressed their great satisfaction with the book. But we shall content ourselves with observing that the hundreds who have read it, over so many times, have acclaimed it as "utterly splendid."

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STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

MR. GRAY'S EVIDENCE.

On Thursday afternoon at the Stock Exchange Committee Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager, Bank of India, in his written statement said:—I am concerned with the Stock Exchange for two main reasons:—(a) The Bank's clients include many stock and share brokers and many more investors. (b) The Bank manages the Stock Exchange Clearing House on behalf of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

It is commonly believed that there have been irregularities on the part of the brokers, clients and speculators. The trouble was caused by the great boom in the Share Market, by the subsequent decline in prices, and by the natural tendency to speculation and gambling—this tendency is very marked in Western India.

I desire to emphasise that the absence of the real root cause of the trouble (i.e. the boom and the collapse thereof) will automatically create an improved stated of affairs; at the same time, I consider that an examination of the methods of the Stock Exchange is opportune. I trust that the Committee's enquiry will result in (a) an improved association with a properly constituted Committee, (b) improved rules and regulations governing (1) admission to membership of the Exchange; (2) speculation and corners, (3) settlement of disputes—arbitration, (4) general.

The question of "corners" is an exceedingly difficult one, the declaration of a corner may on occasions be perfectly sound and in the best interests of all parties concerned on the other hand, the reverse may be the case. When transactions in a particular scrip develop into a pure gamble in differences, it is possible that a corner should be declared, this course, however, should be adopted only as an extreme measure and should be subjected to safe guards. A difficulty will arise in the selection of an Appeal Board composed of disinterested parties.

I am in favour of forward business with monthly settlement. As to holidays owing to habits and customs of the people of the Bombay Presidency there will always be holidays in excess of authorised Bank holidays, there is not really sufficient business to warrant the Exchange being open every

who says that, in hurting the body, we torture Him, seated in the body; let us feed His hunger, quench His thirst, visit Him in His distress, lest on our ears should fall the ever-sounding, sad, reproachful, words: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to Me."

not be observed. The customs of the country appear to demand that some latitude be permitted in regard to closing the Exchange wholly or partly in the event of the death of a really respected broker. I would suggest that a list of holidays be published annually, this list should be adhered to except when 24 hours notice of a special holiday be given. This notice which should specify the reason for closure, should be published in a newspaper, morning or evening. Safeguards should be provided to prevent the arbitrary closing of the bazaar.

There is at present very little co-operation between the Exchange and the companies. I suggest that all Companies quoted on the Exchange be required to conform to regulations as to Articles of Association, transfer fees, closing of transfer books, registration of transfers, payment of dividends and publication of reports and accounts in English and Guzerati, etc.

I consider that the present scale of duty is excessive. I believe that owing to the high duty now charged, Government lose revenue. There is a marked tendency to evade duty by keeping shares with blank transfers.

The scale of brokerage is at present somewhat vague. Brokerage rates should be fixed and published by the Committee who should have rules to enforce the scale. I am of opinion that in all cases the brokerage should be a disclosed charge, i.e., that contracts "clear of brokerage" should be inadmissible where either the buyer or the seller is not a certified broker.

I suggest that brokers be required to keep contract books containing four detachable contract notes; the first for the broker's records, the second for the buyers; the third for the seller; and the fourth for the exchange authorities. The fourth counterfoil need not contain the names of the buyer and seller. A contract should be enforceable only when the fourth counterfoil has been deposited with the Exchange within, say, 24 hours of the passing of the contract.

At present the majority of brokers' contracts are unstamped rough (kaccha) memos. It is suggested that in order to inaugurate stamped contracts, the Exchange should supply regular stamped contracts books (in the same manner as a bank supplies cheque books) and that all contracts should carry an impressed two anna stamp. The stamp duty is at present 2 annas for each Rs. 10,000 value of shares, subject to a minimum of 2 annas and a maximum of Rs. 20 for each contract. All contracts should be made on the authorized forms supplied by the Exchange, when the duty exceeds 2 annas, adhesive stamps should be used. It should be borne in mind that the Stamp Act is at present largely a dead letter so far as Share contracts are concerned.

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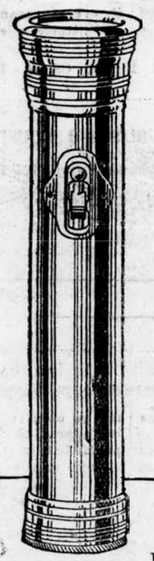

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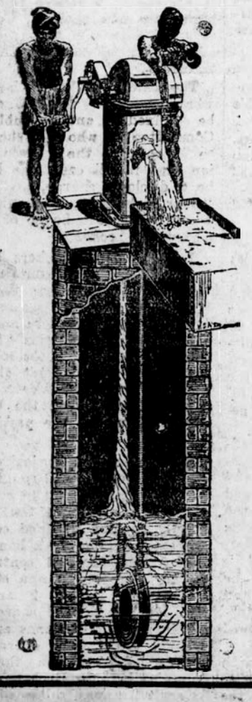

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COMMERCIAL.

back so that the supplies available will be quite insufficient to cover the world's requirements. The position of the American markets appears to be very healthy nowadays, more especially as trade instead of suffering as a result of the high prices is apparently more brisk, as is shown by the fact that mills in Lancashire have now resolved to work full time instead of short time as they have been doing for many months past.

There was an acute demand for American spot this week and business was reported on a large scale. Reports from Manchester of late have been consistently good. The volume of enquiry has been exceedingly active and offers have been quite numerous. The outlook appears to be more cheerful than ever and with steadily improving condition quite a large proportion of business may be put through even at the existing level of prices.

Broadly speaking the recent advance has been quite rapid and some reaction may reasonably be looked for, but on the other hand the technical position is very sound and we would therefore recommend operators, in the event of any setback occurring in the near future, to seize the opportunity of making conservative purchases.

The position of the local market has this week been more complicated and dangerous. Owing to the continued advance in America it seems pretty evident that higher prices in India are certain in the near future, but as forward trading is at present brought to a standstill owing to the attitude displayed by the Bazar and the restrictions imposed by the Directors of the Association, we hesitate to express any definite opinion either one way or the other.

Compared with prices ruling in upcountry markets, the quotations here are still in the low side, and there appears to be little prospect of a decline here so long as American markets continue to advance.

As regards ready market exporters in order to fulfil their early requirements are offering high prices for cotton, and it seems to us that Indian cotton must appreciate in value as time goes on.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	this week.
Liverpool January	20.36	21.82 plus 146
Liverpool March	20.25	21.78 plus 148
Liverpool May	20.07	21.49 plus 142
Liverpool July	19.65	20.94 plus 129
Liverpool October	16.65	17.39 plus 74
New York January	34.55	36.65 plus 210
New York March	34.75	36.70 plus 195
New York May	34.90	36.82 plus 192
New York July	34.32	35.98 plus 166
New York October	28.53	29.65 plus 112

PIECE-GOODS.

The outlook for trade has improved in the cloth market and a healthy demand has been experienced from Delhi, Cawnpore, Marwar, Madras and other consuming centres. The sellers have taken advantage of this and increased the rates for several well-known cloths. The buyers have had to pay higher prices for goods that were urgently needed to replenish the depleted stocks, knowing fully well that the replacing costs were still higher in Manchester. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have continued and single packages of several sorts are being bought to meet the retail demand at their shops. Some further speculative buying has also been in evidence, as those who bought recently have been able to sell at a good profit. Brokers are again having a lively time and the same parcels have been changing hands several times in the bazaar. The money market is getting tight and the Imperial Bank rate of interest has been raised to 6 per cent.

Red End Grey Shirtings continue in active request and as the well known cloth in 39 inches is out of stock, the price has ruled firm. In 45 inches or same style a rupee per piece advance has been established. Grey Drills have remained firm and steady. Grey Jaconets in 40 inches have been scarce, and 44 inches styles have advanced by seven annas per piece. The position of Liepman's "No. 1500" White Shirtings has been strong and a very high price has been quoted, as one of the importing firms is reported to have bought the goods from the market. Increased activity has shown itself in White Mulls and Nainsooks, and values have advanced further by two annas per piece all round—27 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks worth Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 4-8 per piece have been the chief attraction. It is reported that a lot of about 300 bales of thick quality White Mulls in 44 and 49 inches by 20 yards worth from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 has been sold by the leading firm to merchants in the bazaar.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. The quotations are 10 to 15 per cent. higher than those ruling two months back and February/March shipment can be arranged. Manufacturers are presenting a stiffer front to buyers, owing to the high price of the raw material and also due to their having secured some orders. Although buyers have improved their limits, they have not readily paid the full advances required, in spite of the rate of exchange being favourable. Short time will be stopped next week in the Lancashire Spinning Mills using American Cotton, as the two ballots of the members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners failed to give the necessary eighty per cent. majority in favour of either a 24 hour or 32 hour week, which indicates that the cotton trade is improving. The two months' dispute between the Manchester Cotton Merchants and the dyers has been settled, there being an immediate reduction of charges by seven and a half per cent. and the dyers agreeing to allow discount on a sliding scale according to the amount of business placed with the members of the Association.

The total output of the American crop for this season, which is estimated by the Government at 10,248,000 bales, will be about 11,000,000 bales including linters, and as the consumption is expected to exceed this there is talk of the price of American Cotton reaching 24d. in the spring. But the higher prices will no doubt curtail the consumption and the rapid rise in the raw material has discounted any unfavourable news that may be received later on. The Egyptian Cotton Crop is said to be doing well. The Alexandria Produce Association has estimated the output at 5,950,000 cantars compared with 6,684,000 cantars last season.

The attention of the merchants is drawn to the proceedings at the meeting of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, wherein it was pointed out that a steel tape measure had been made in Germany which was one inch wrong to the yard.—that is to say, that the measure marked with 36 inches measured actually 37 in. in length. It is stamped with the metre on one side and the yard on the other. The metre measure is correct, but the yard shows 94 and a fraction centimetres to the yard. This commercial trick is alleged to be a deliberate German world-wide conspiracy against British Trade and the matter was brought to light on the investigation of a complaint brought by a Japanese Firm that the cloth supplied by a London Firm was narrower by an inch than it purported to be. The London Chamber of Commerce has taken this matter up very seriously.

The local Mill Cloths have been firm and steady. The rapid rise in prices has somewhat checked the demand and the pause is natural after the recent heavy buying. The goods purchased will have to be consumed to some extent before further business can be done. The crisis in cotton and the fear of impending failures are discouraging factors.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37	1/2/8	13	4	0
,, 100,000 ..	45 ×	,, ..	15	0	0
,, No. 33,000 ..	45 ×	,, ..	13	8	0
,, No. 2800 ..	37 ×	,, ..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	,, ..	12	12	0
,, No. 2750 ..	45 ×	,, ..	14	12	0
,, Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..		..	
,, No. 2310 ..	44 × 38	1/2		—	
Dewhursts BBB ..	38 × 38	1/2	20	8	0
,, BB	38 × 38	1/2	18	0	0
,, Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37	1/2/38	12	12	0
,, No. 4462 ..	41 ×	,, ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker ..	39 ×	,, ..	13	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51 × 38	Avg.	18	8	0
GREY DRILLS—	..				
Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40	Not	31	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40	..		—	
Mitsui's Elephant	29 × 40	Not	21	4	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45 × 22	..	8	0	0
,, No. 138 ..	40 × 22	..		..	
,, No 636 ..	44 × 22	..	7	4	0
WHITE SHIRTING—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	26	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40	..	28	12	0
Ralli's No. 9689..	33 × 40	..	17	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33 × 40	..	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41 × 19	..	8	0	0
,, No. 60 ..	46 × 19	..	8	12	0
,, No. 600 ..	51 × 19	..	9	8	0
,, No. 6000..	56 × 19	..	10	8	0
,, No. 88 ..	58 × 20	..	7	10	0
,, No. 1270..	27 × 18	..	3	10	0
,, No. 818 ..	39 × 20	..	7	10	0
,, No. 1440..	36 × 20	..	5	9	0
,, No. 5352..	42 × 20	..		..	
,, No. 2755..	42 × 20	..		..	
,, No. 1703..	52 × 20	Not	15	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	10	0
,, No. 119 ..	37 × 18	..	4	8	0
,, No. 229 ..	42 × 18	..	5	0	0
,, No. 339 ..	47 × 18	..	5	8	0
,, 1K/4K 38", 47", 48"	53 × 18	Avg.	6	0	0
,, No. 95 ..	58 × 20	..	7	10	0
,, No. 66999	40 × 18	..	5	14	0
,, No. 86999	.. ,,	..	6	6	0
,, No. 775 ..	40 × 18	..	6	2	0
,, No. 875 ..	45 × 18	..	6	10	0
,, No. 975 ..	50 × 18	..	7	2	0
,, No. 615 ..	.. ,,	..	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58 × 20	..	7	10	0
Greaves No. 5060	27 × 18	..	3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	12	0
,, No. 61/81	.. ,,	..	4	8	0
,, No. 1850..	.. ,,	..	3	14	0
,, No. 1900..	.. ,,	..	4	0	0
,, No. 2600..	.. ,,		4	2	0
,, No. 21021	.. ,,	..	4	4	0
,, No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
,, No. 95950/97970 Saraswati ..	33 × 18	..		..	
,, Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	6	0
,, No. 50000	.. ,,	..	6	14	0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360		..	7	6	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767 ..	26 × 18	..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	,,	..	4	8	0
,, No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..		—	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520 ..	26 × 18	..	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"		..	4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

November, 30.

Our market has ruled very firm throughout the whole week in sympathy with cotton, and prices have advanced further in all classes of yarns. Demand is much restricted owing to very high prices and upcountry people not being able to follow the rapid advance. Most of the buying is of a speculative nature, and among dealers themselves with a view to realise profits, and in anticipation of demand in the near future from the consuming centres. Clearances therefore are small but the turnover is very large.

English yarns meet with inquiries at a price, and ready goods have been realising better prices. Scarcity is very keenly felt, and inquiries for various types are cabled for forward deliveries, but the actual business booked is small owing to the very high prices quoted by Manchester due to rapid advance in American and Liverpool Cotton.

Japanese Yarns are freely selling from stock as well as for forward deliveries, and turnover is very large. Japanese Houses being always inclined to sell at a reasonable price, the dealers find it convenient to do large business for ready as well as forward deliveries and are hence inclined to go in for Japanese yarns in big quantities as against the English yarns.

Indian Mills are quoting higher prices in consonance with the high rates of cotton, and some of them who have not covered cotton are unable to quote at all. In fact, the bazar quotes cheaper prices than the Mills for the goods already purchased and the Mills therefore do not report big sales this week. China is lagging behind, and our other buyers are waiting for the reaction if it at all comes. The situation has of course been nervous owing to the daily jumping prices of Cotton, and nobody knows what to do under the existing circumstances especially when the consuming centres are still so silent and offtake is so much restricted. The whole question comes to this. Whether the actual consumers will be able to pay these high prices? The bulls say they will have to pay in view of the serious cotton situation. The bears say the demand will be seriously restricted and prices will have ultimately to go down.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATION

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Nov. 30. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 3
Century per lb	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Manckji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 9
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	..
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phœnix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	8 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	..
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

The Director of Information, Bombay in a statement to the Press says that Orders have been issued by the Government of India defining its policy and procedure in regard to those military pensioners who btcome involved in some form of seditious agitation or disloyalty towards Government.

Mrs. S. W. says: "I my self derived great benefit from Glaxo during the months before Baby was born, and was always in perfect health."

You *can* nurse Baby yourself

If the greatest privilege of motherhood is to be yours: if you would know the joy of having Baby dependent on you alone for health and strength, make sure now that you will be *able* to nurse him yourself. Very many mothers who could not otherwise nurse their babies have been enabled to do so by taking Glaxo themselves every day. Taken regularly two or three times a day (both before and after Baby's arrival), Glaxo enriches and stimulates the flow of breast milk, and maintains the mother's strength without taxing her digestion.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

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YOUR STOMACH

AND LIVER

TROUBLES

For your pains after eating, flatulence, headaches, acidity, biliousness and constipation, take the ideal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. For nearly half a century it has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves, which have, in combination, a remarkably beneficial effect upon the organs of digestion, toning the stomach, stimulating the liver and regulating the action of the bowels. Test it yourself.

TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Sold also in Tablet form

EVERY DAY IN EVERY WAY

you'll feel cheery, efficient and well if you keep your body clean and healthy with the aid of Pinkettes. Used when necessary, these dainty little laxatives ensure daily regularity, banish constipation, liverishness, bilious attacks, sick headaches, keep the breath sweet and the skin clear of pimples and blotches. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

WHY NOT KHADDAR BOOKS?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ever since Mahatma Gandhi preached his gospel of Khadi, an idea had been suggested to my mind: but it did not take any definite shape or confirmation until I incidentally saw a memorial presented to Mr. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, at Karachi in his election campaign in Sind. The memorial was beautifully printed on pure Handspun and hand-woven Khaddar. The idea itself is very interesting and instructive.

I have in my possession for the last ten years a copy of "Ting Miles A.B.C." published by Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd., London, and illustrated by C. K. Cook. The rag books are so fanciful and attractive that children take to their lessons therefrom and parents are easily saved the trouble of forcing (harsh) lessons on their children. Moreover, the books being made of cloth naturally last considerably longer than the ordinary paper books.

Now, if such rag books containing pictures of Indian Deities and great men like Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and others be printed on pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar, they will be very impressive on the children's memory. The pictures should illustrate letters of Marathi, Gujrathi and other vernacular alphabets. Will this suggestion of mine not be taken by such as the Chitrashala Press of Poona, or the Laxmi Art Printing Works of Bombay, or Mr. Joshi's studio at Ghatkopar? Besides serving the national cause (i.e.) the spread of Khaddar it supplies the long-felt want in National Education, viz., to give the elementary lessons to children in an interesting manner and at the same time making them familiar with their Deities and great men.—Yours, etc.,

Y. V. PURANDARE.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA, C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.

(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 1 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
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Specific **guaranteed** under **BANK CHEQUE** Rs. 7-8 of 20 years' experience composed of 30 herbs.
Sent with medicine for 1 month use, at 4 annas per day. If it **fails** to **benefit** get your **money** (full price) back from the Bank direct, simply on **your Word of honour**, "I have used the medicine for 1 month and it has not benefitted me."

Specific for **PERPETUAL YOUTH**
It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The **greatest of all tonics**, for **nervous debility** loss of appetite, sleeplessness, mental exhaustion, Brain fag, **premature decay**, poverty of blood, **consumption, debility from oldage**, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia, Habitual constipation, purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and **increases the bulk** of children, weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system. **Rs. 1,000** deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited, Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System, A guarantee for the refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine, **Try the medicine** for a month **at our risk** to see its magical effects, and you will gain **youth, health**, and **vigour** or your Rs. 7-8 back, or prove it otherwise and **get Rs. 1,000.** Use it for a Season and **become a young-man of 20**, with robust health and rosy figure, **to enjoy the life.**

Bottle or box of 200 pills per V. P. P
Add—Manager, Bank Cheque Syscm, Lahore.

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OMEGA
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IN WATCHES
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THE ONLY PLACE in India where
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CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
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"CREDIT NATIONAL 6% 1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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are the key notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas, Water-heaters etc: catalogue free on Request
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Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 16-per thousand per annum

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of agency, please apply to:—

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Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil
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A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.

In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.

For particulars apply to
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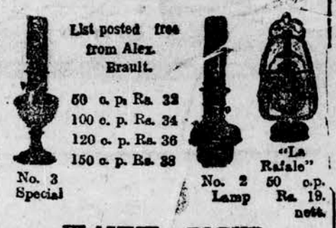
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS



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50 c. p.	Rs. 32
100 c. p.	Rs. 34
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No. 3 Special — No. 2 Lamp — "La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves. No. 1 Rs. 28
Stove No. Plate Rs. 12-8
Fit on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.
No. 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 100 c. p. Rs. 125.
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

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DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Lamp for Electric Lamp Head Position.

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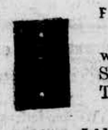
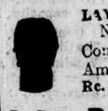
TAIL LAMPS for FORD CARS.
Electric—complete with Double contact Bulb. Excellent black finish.
Rs. 2-12 each.
In Dozen lots ..... **Rs. 2-8 each.**



FULL and PUSH SWITCHES.
Nicely finished in Black, with nickel plated button.
Single-Point, Rs. 1-12 each
Two-Point, Rs. 3-4 each



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No. 32 G. Single or Double Contact. Suitable for most American cars. Made to last.
Rs. 0-12 each—Dozen lots Rs. 6-12
In Gross lots, **Rs. 5-12 per dozen.**
The above are reduced NETT Prices, and can not be duplicated when present stocks are sold.

The **Advance Motor Co.,**
Accessory Specialists,
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OURS ARE THE
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
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BALIWALLA & HOMI
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THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

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